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AUGUSTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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In Memoriam

A purpose of the Augusta County Historical Society is to publish *Augusta Historical Bulletin* to be sent without charge to all members. Single issues are available at \$3.00 per copy.

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WAR IN THE ALLEGHANIES: THE CIVIL WAR ON THE PARKERSBURG PIKE

by GREGG S. CLEMMER

Heading west from Staunton, the old Parkersburg Pike winds through the little village of West View and old Valley Mills before passing into Buffalo Gap. Here, it leaves Route 42, crossing North Mountain to Deerfield Valley and the community of West Augusta. Twenty-five miles from Staunton, the Pike (now Route 250) curves to the top of Shenandoah Mountain, starts its sharp descent down the western side and passes through the little village of Headwaters. Here, it crosses Shaws Ridge and starts up yet a third mountain, Bullpasture Mountain, before descending again through a narrow pass and into the town of McDowell.

Beyond McDowell, the Pike crosses Jack Mountain and descends into Monterey. Continuing this pattern of "mountain hopping," the old Pike enters West Virginia at Alleghany Mountain Summit, crosses the Greenbrier River at Bartow and begins the winding climb to Cheat Mountain Summit and beyond, eventually arriving at Parkersburg.

During the Civil War, these mountains were a strategic defense for Staunton and the upper Shenandoah Valley. By securing this western flank with a victory at McDowell in May, 1862, Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson was able to conduct his brilliant Valley Campaign with a secure rear flank. Throughout the War, this mountain wilderness continued to provide sanctuary for wintering soldiers and to guard avenues of attack for Confederate Partisans.

The first year of the war in Western Virginia had been barren of results for the struggling, inexperienced volunteers of the Confederacy. In July, 1861, Gen. Robert Garnett was killed when his small force at Rich Mountain was out-manuevered and routed. Then in an unseasonably wet and cold August and September, Gen. W. W. Loring, under Gen. R. E. Lee, accomplished nothing at Valley Mountain when subordinates mismanaged an attack against Federals entrenched at Elkwater and Cheat

Mountain. To the southwest along the Kanawha Turnpike, the dual commands of Generals Henry Wise and John Floyd, riddled by jealousy and petty bickering, had barely sufficed to keep the Federals in check.

Following these reverses, Gen. Loring, camped at Huntersville, was directed to send some of his troops to those under Floyd in the Kanawha, now pulling back to Lewisburg for winter quarters. The remainder of Loring's force was scattered, Gen. H. R. Jackson commanding eight regiments and some artillery at Camp Bartow along the Greenbrier River on the Parkersburg Pike; Col. John B. Baldwin commanding the 52nd Virginia Regiment atop Alleghany Mountain Summit; Col. William Gilham commanding the 21st Virginia Regiment, the Irish Battalion, and several decimated companies of Georgia infantry at Valley Mountain guarding the approach to the supply depot at Huntersville; and Col. S. V. Fulkerson commanding the 37th Virginia Regiment camped on the line of communications between Huntersville and Millborough Depot.¹

In Staunton, the military situation in Western Virginia was giving cause for some concern. As the major depot and rail-head for Loring's Army of the Northwest, Staunton's defense was paramount for Confederate success to the west. With no real cause for panic, Staunton citizens nevertheless anxiously awaited each scrap of "news" from the front. Local wags and tavern gossip kept the rumors flying, and it was not until October that Staunton received the first real news of success from Loring's command.

An express boy, riding in great haste, arrived today at the Quartermaster's Office. He brought news that 5,000 of the enemy attacked our force, 2,500 or 3,000 at Greenbrier River yesterday morning, and were repulsed with heavy loss, after a fight of three or four hours. The fifty second regiment did not get up in time to participate in the battle.²

On October 3, Brig. Gen. J. J. Reynolds with 5,000 troops had marched eastward from his opposing Cheat Mountain entrenchments and attacked the Confederates at Camp Bartow. A veteran of the 12th Georgia Regiment described the action in his diary:

antact Was made on Gen Jackson Gards by the Enemy the firing Was comenced by the picket Gard 2½ miles from the camp the Gards Keep firing and falling Back untill they was

Reinforced by the Grand Gard and they stood and fought for about one our ½ half When the Enemy fired on them with there canon and then our Gards Retreated Back to the camp and hevey canading insude and Was Kept up for three ours and half or four³

The "Grand Gard" consisted of 100 men commanded by Col. Edward Johnson of the 12th Georgia. Slowing the Federal advance, the "Gard" bought valuable time for Gen. Jackson to deploy his meager troops in defensive positions and repulse Reynold's attack.⁴

Four days later, October 7, 1861, another event occurred that would have profound effect on the war in the mountains. Brig. General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson, commander of the Stonewall Brigade camped at Manassas, was promoted to Major General. In Richmond, this former Optics and Mathematics Instructor from the Virginia Military Institute was being considered for independent command, and on November 4, Jackson left Manassas to command the newly created Valley District, headquartered in Winchester.⁵

Surveying the strategic situation confronting him, Jackson immediately pressed Richmond for more troops, including Gen. Loring's command wintering in the Alleghany Mountains.⁶ Richmond, not yet familiar with the genius of this man Jackson, partially complied with the request, sending Jackson his old Brigade from Manassas on November 10 and electing to study the situation west of Staunton before complying further.⁷

Meanwhile in the mountains, Gen. H. R. Jackson was considering the defensive inadequacies of Camp Bartow versus the natural defensive positions in his rear on Alleghany Mountain Summit. On October 18, he had ordered the construction of winter cabins and fortifications on the top of Alleghany, the work to be supervised by Lieut. Col. Seth M. Barton of the 3rd Arkansas.⁸ Now, on November 21, Jackson withdrew his command from Camp Bartow and marched to these new positions on the mountain. Asking to be relieved of command, Jackson split his force before leaving, directing Col. William B. Taliaferro of the 23rd Virginia to march half of the command to Monterey and then on to Staunton. From Staunton, Taliaferro was ordered to march down the Valley and join Stonewall Jackson's command at Winchester. Col. Edward Johnson was directed to command those 1200 remaining troops on Alleghany Mountain.⁹

While this withdrawal was taking place, Gen. Reynolds resigned his command on Cheat Mountain and was replaced by Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy. At the same time, Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley was placed in command of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad District to cooperate with Milroy. Taking possession of Romney a few days later, Kelley now threatened the Parkersburg Pike, Johnson's line of supply and communication with Staunton.¹⁰ A combined movement by Milroy and Kelley posed a grave threat to Johnson's skeleton force wintering on the mountain top.

In Winchester, Stonewall Jackson perceived Kelley's occupation of Romney as a definite threat to the lower Shenandoah Valley. Determined to drive this growing Federal garrison from Romney, Jackson pressed and urged Richmond to speed Gen. Loring's troops to his command.¹¹ Loring, in the meantime, had received discretionary orders from Secretary of War Benjamin in Richmond concerning any reinforcements to Jackson. He decided to take three brigades down the Valley to Jackson; Col. Johnson's 1200 men would remain on Alleghany Mountain guarding the western approach to Staunton and the Valley.¹²

Taliaferro's brigade was the first of Loring's command to reach Jackson, marching into Winchester on December 8.¹³ The other two brigades, Gilham's and S. R. Anderson's were battling sleet and rain, bottomless mud, and narrow mountain roads when an alarm came from Alleghany Mountain! Johnson's small force was being attacked; the fighting was reported desperate!¹⁴

Gen. Milroy, without waiting for cooperation from Kelley and doubtlessly informed by spies of the small force now under Johnson on Alleghany, decided to attack and rout the Confederates from the summit. With some 5000 infantry from Ohio, Indiana, and Western Virginia, Milroy marched from his fortifications on Cheat Mountain against the 1200 defenders under Johnson. Again, from the Georgia veteran's diary:

Dec 13th camp Alganey
Battle of Aleganey, 13th the attack Was made on our Right about daylight and Lasted for 7 hours When We Repulsed the Enemy with Greate loss on our side. 25 Killed 112 Wounded while that of the Enemy Was much Grater We Taken 53 of there Dead off of the Battle —field and buried them and 13 of there Wounded and Kept our selves Ready for atak at aney Time in case the Enemy atak us up to the first Day of the new year.¹⁵

On the 12th of December, Col. Johnson had sent a small scouting party under Maj. J. D. H. Ross of the 52nd Virginia to ambush a point on the turnpike below Camp Bartow. Ross sent several men ahead of this place to "entice" the Federal pickets into this trap. Instead, these scouts ran square into the advance of Milroy's force! Retreating to Ross, the Confederates waited on the Federals, firing a volley when they appeared on the road. Ross then abandoned his ambush and withdrew to Camp Alleghany, reporting the Federals advancing in force on the Pike and giving Col. Johnson precious time for defensive preparations.¹⁶

Throughout the night, Johnson strengthened his fortifications, steeling his small army against the coming attack. At 4:30 am the men were ordered to the front. Soon Federals were heard crashing through the mountain underbrush on the Confederate right. In the cold, gray light of dawn, sporadic firing broke out along this sector. With daylight, the musketry swelled to a roar; grudgingly, the 500 defenders were forced back. Fighting tenaciously behind rocks, stumps, and fallen timber, these veterans of the 25th and 9th Virginia Battalions, 31st Virginia and 12th Georgia Regiments slowed the Federal advance.¹⁷

By this time, the Confederate left had become engaged. Again outnumbered four to one, the remainder of Johnson's force poured a galling fire into the attackers. Here, behind entrenchments, Johnson had posted his artillery under Capt. Miller and Capt. Anderson. Early in the action, Anderson was killed, but the several hundred defenders held firm, the artillery roaring defiantly.

With the entire line now heavily engaged, Johnson recognized his desperate situation. Swearing loudly above the din, exhorting his men to stand firm, he seemed to be everywhere, encouraging and directing the soldiers. Defending himself with a long, stout club during some desperate hand-to-hand combat, Johnson was dubbed "Old Clubby" by his men. The rest of the Confederacy came to call him "Old Alleghany" for his gritty, determined stand this winter's day.

Inspired by their commander's display of courage, the Confederates viciously stood their ground. Soon, the attack on the left lost its vigor. Sensing a change in momentum, the defenders pressed the advantage. Falling back along the right now, Milroy's whole force was soon in retreat down the mountain. By 2:30 in the afternoon, the front was secure, the attack successfully repulsed.

In Richmond, news of Johnson's brave stand against strong odds struck a note of encouragement.

Bravo, Col. Edward Johnson! He was attacked by 5000 Yankees on the Alleghany Mountains, and he has beaten them with 1200 men. They say Johnson is an energetic man, and swears like a trooper; and instead of a sword, he goes into battle with a stout cane in his hand, with which he belabors any skulking miscreant found dodging in the hour of danger.¹⁸

With the news of Johnson's intrepid success, the brigades of Gilham and Anderson resumed their march, arriving at Winchester around Christmas. Truly isolated now, Johnson's men had only bought time with their victory. In the spring the Federals were sure to threaten their mountain defenses and the Shenandoah Valley's western flank again. For Edward Johnson however, there was a bright spot; he was now a Brigadier General, the promotion to date from the Battle of Alleghany.

On January 1, 1862, Stonewall Jackson launched his Romney campaign. Desiring to drive the Federals under Kelley from that village, this venture also had the advantage of clearing "Old Alleghany Johnson's" northern flank. Relieving this threat, Jackson shielded Johnson's mountain position for the duration of the winter.

Meanwhile, the winter storms on Alleghany Mountain Summit combined with stark living conditions and military regimen made life miserable and monotonous for the soldiers. From his diary, our Georgia veteran wrote:

Jany 25th
the Day Was cloudy and Snowey and freezing after a day and night snow storm Jany 26th Sunday the Day open fine but still freezing and still continues cold and snowey Jany 27th the morning open cloudy and snowing and freezing and continued untill night Jany 28th, the day open and rain and freezing and the snow begin to melt and it faired off Jany 29th the morning open Rather Cloudy and the Rumitisim in the Right Arm...¹⁹

Into February, the weather continued unabated. Sickness scourged the camp in the guise of measles, pneumonia, dysentery, diarrhea, and not uncommonly, frostbite. Daily scouting revealed little or no enemy activity. Pickets skirmished daily, but neither side gained an advantage. The snow and sleet continued into March. Blue and Gray suffered alike. Monotony fed on camp

routine. Morale began to pose a problem, and mail call was the one rare window to the outside world.

March 7 and the Day open cloudy snowing and freesing and continuard so the hole day and Get A Letter, *Ann.*²⁰

By now, most of the soldiers had been on active duty six or more months. Some of the companies were experiencing severe discipline problems. When Col. Taliaferro's brigade had marched to Staunton in November, there had been some difficulties. From Lt. Col. M. G. Harman, Quartermaster in Staunton...

The 4 regiments will be at Buffalo Gap tomorrow. It is almost impossible to control the men in the town. I suggest that you give Col. Taliaferro an order to camp at Buffalo Gap and have transportation ready at that point on the RR for them...²¹

The discipline and morale difficulties were only two of the problems "Old Alleghany" had to deal with. In Richmond, Gen. R. E. Lee was anticipating the upcoming spring campaign when he sent Johnson on March 15 the following dispatch.

General: I inclose authority from the governor of Virginia to call out the militia of the counties of Highland, Pendleton, and Pocahontas, that you may be enabled to re-enforce your command when necessary.

Please send me a report of its present strength at your earliest convenience, and inform me what may be the prospect of calling to your aid volunteers from the country in which you are operating. It will depend upon your strength and that of the enemy opposed to you what plan of operations can be adopted in the ensuing campaign, and on this point I request your views and opinions, and as to the best line of defense you can take and hold so as to cover the approaches to Staunton.²²

Before he received Lee's dispatch, Johnson sent the following to Richmond indicating his concern and attention to the growing pressure on his front.

General: I have the honor to report that from reliable sources I have information that the enemy beyond this, in the vicinity of Beverley, at Cheat Mountain, and other points, do not exceed about 3,000 in number. It is reported further that the transportation of their supplies is exceedingly difficult, by reason of the condition of the roads, and that their provisions are running out. They have recently-within the last two or three weeks-made raids into Pendleton County for the purpose of plundering.

Although they have spoken and still speak of a move in this direction, I hardly think they will attempt it for the present.

If it is in contemplation to move this command, may I request timely intimation of it?²³

Acting on Lee's suggestion, Johnson had the Highland and Pocohontas Militia brought in to reinforce his mountain garrison by March 28.²⁴ Elsewhere, the military situation was changing rapidly. To the north, the Federal threat to his communications was again a reality. Stonewall Jackson had evacuated Winchester and had been repulsed at Kernstown on the 23rd. That army was now slowly withdrawing up the Valley followed by the ever cautious Gen. N. P. Banks.

Eighty miles from Jackson, his front and right flanks threatened by superior numbers, Johnson decided to withdraw eastward. With four days cooked rations, the mountain army marched from Camp Alleghany into Monterey on April 2. For the next several days, "Old Alleghany's" men struggled over successive mountains, the Pike now a morass of mud. By April 5, the force had reached the pass on Shenandoah Mountain and had begun entrenching the mountain top. Extending the trench line along the top for several thousand feet, the regiments began establishing camps on the eastern slope of the mountain in the rear.²⁵

Desiring to reconnoiter his front, Johnson sent the 12th Georgia to McDowell on April 7. Finding no enemy they returned to a strengthened "Fort Edward Johnson" the next day. Another scouting party advanced on the 11th to McDowell. Commanded by Col. M. G. Harman, now on duty in the mountains, the reconnaissance pressed to the top of Jack Mountain on April 12. Topping the summit, the party saw Federals camped in Monterey, estimated by one participant at 4000 strong. Wheeling their artillery, the Federals lobbed shells at the Confederates on the Pike. With only 2 pieces of artillery, hopelessly outmanned, Col. Harman withdrew with the information he sought.²⁶

With the harsh duty of the mountains, the loneliness of an isolated post, and the absence of mixed company, restlessness grew in the camps on Shenandoah Mountain. Then, on April 16, an ugly incident occurred near the camps on the Pike. A nameless soldier of the 12th Georgia Regiment forced his sexual

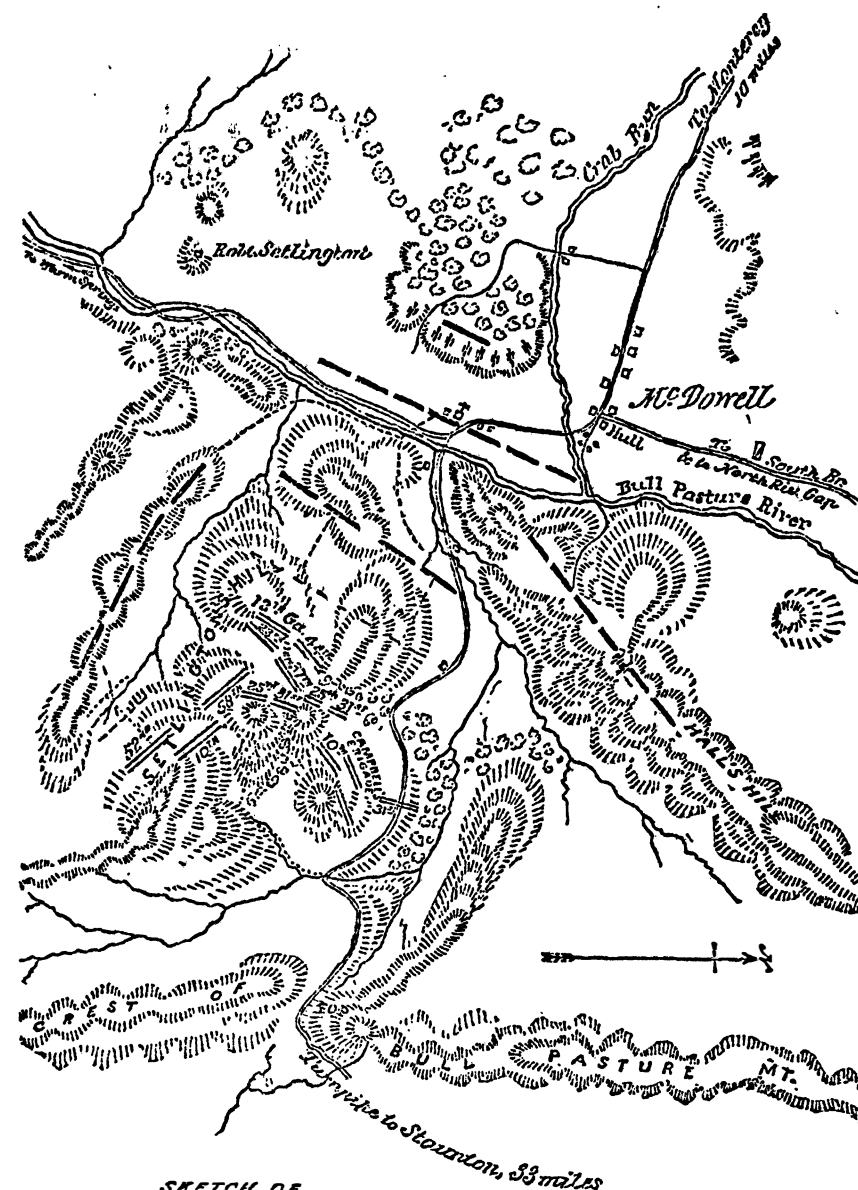
desires upon a Miss Rodgers who lived with her family near the camps. Defending herself with a club, she killed her attacker.²⁷

On April 17, Federals appeared on Shaws Ridge, firing several shells at long range without effect. The next day, advance pickets clashed with this same Federal advance near Headwaters. From these demonstrations on his front and information gathered from constant scouting, "Old Alleghany" realized the large force he was opposing would soon be up to some mischief. Although he believed he could hold his mountain garrison, reports from Stonewall Jackson in the Valley were not encouraging. If Jackson failed to protect Staunton from the north, Johnson's purpose on Shenandoah Mountain was meaningless and his command would be sacrificed. There was only one thing to do . . . he must go and see Jackson.

On April 20, "Old Alleghany," a curious figure to Jackson's veterans, rode into the camps at Conrad's Store for a conference with Stonewall.²⁸ Both generals realized that in Jackson's present position (near Elkton today), Johnson's rear was now open to advancing Federals at Harrisonburg under Gen. Banks. Their lengthy discussions convinced Jackson that Banks could threaten Staunton without uncovering the Federal rear. Johnson, confronted by 6000 troops under Milroy and Schenck would be forced to retire beyond Staunton. These elements could then capture Staunton, destroy Johnson, and then unite with Banks and confront Jackson. Time was with the Federals in a situation now growing serious. Only immediate action could avert the threat.

In Staunton, the citizenry was aware of the rising alarm. As early as April 14, rumors of marching Federals from two directions had the taverns buzzing. Consensus the next day was that Staunton was in peril. Jackson might possibly be retiring to Waynesboro, abandoning Staunton!²⁹

When "Old Alleghany" returned to his troops after his conference with Jackson, he found that his command had withdrawn to Valley Mills. Angrily, he stormed and cussed, but realized the probable necessity of such a move.³⁰ Desiring to shape a more effective fighting force, Johnson divided his regiments, now rested and reinforced to 3000 effectives, into two brigades commanded by Col. Z. T. Conner of the 12th Georgia and Col. W. C. Scott of the 44th Virginia.³¹ On the 23rd, he marched one brigade to the east through West View and established its camp on the Pike. Daily scouting to the west at Buffalo Gap uncovered



SKETCH OF
the Battle of McDowell
 Thursday, May 8th 1862,
 By Jed. Hotchkiss.
 SCALE 1 MILE TO 1 1/2 INCHES.

Confederate lines ———
 Federal ———

little enemy activity. Except for some minor animosity between the regiments and militia, the camps remained quiet.³²

Meanwhile, Stonewall Jackson was now moving fast. Gen. Richard S. Ewell's command, marching to Jackson's aid from Culpeper via Swift Run Gap, arrived at Conrad's Store on April 30 to find only smoldering campfires. That same day, Jackson had marched his troops south in a move orchestrated to confuse the enemy spies. Ewell's troops now occupying Jackson's camp might convince Banks that Jackson was still in place. If failing in this, he would confuse them further by marching east over the Blue Ridge, giving the impression he had abandoned the Valley.

Banks was completely taken by the deception. On April 30, the same day Jackson left camp, Banks reported "...Jackson is bound for Richmond. This is a fact, I have no doubt... There is nothing to be done in this valley this side of fortifications on this side of Strasburg."³³ Indeed, Ewell, without an inkling of Jackson's true intention believed his commander to be "as crazy as a March hare."³⁴

Arriving at Mechum River Station, Jackson's men loaded the trains convinced they were headed for Richmond. Instead of steaming east, the train slowly inched up the Blue Ridge, westward bound for Staunton. Arriving under a veil of secrecy, Jackson ordered the city sealed, throwing a strong picket line around Staunton. Marching from Lexington, the VMI Corps of Cadets arrived in Staunton to join their old professor. Jed Hotchkiss of Staunton led some of Johnson's scouts through Buffalo Gap and beyond, reporting that Milroy was retiring to the west. Banks, now watched by Ewell, was actually withdrawing to New Market, convinced there was no threat.

The time had come to strike. Early on May 6, Johnson's mountain veterans left their camps at Valley Mills and advanced through Buffalo Gap, encamping at the Pike summit on North Mountain for the night. The next morning, Jackson's three brigades encamped at Buffalo Gap, marched rapidly to catch Johnson who was now descending into West Augusta.

Nearing the foot of Shenandoah Mountain, the troops passed through the old camps they had abandoned just weeks before. Approaching Rodgers Toll-Gate and wayside, Johnson's advance overran elements of the 32nd Ohio, Milroy's rear guard. Cautiously climbing the winding Pike to the summit of Shenandoah Mountain, the Confederates found no enemy occupying the trenches of "Fort Edward Johnson."³⁵

Jackson was meanwhile pressing his men forward. Rapidly marching over North Mountain and into West Augusta, the Valley Army closed the distance between their front and Johnson's rear. In this advance of May 7, Jackson was moulding a legend; here on this lightening march over difficult terrain "Jackson's Foot Cavalry" was being tempered.

As Johnson descended the western slope of Shenandoah Mountain and marched towards Shaws Ridge, a section of the Ninth Ohio Battery fired from the road atop Shaws Ridge, but inflicted no damage and soon withdrew. The march had been so rapid that the Federals had been forced to flee their camps at Rodger's and Headwaters, abandoning all their gear and baggage. Electing to bivouac the regiments here, Johnson ordered this captured material to the rear and prepared for the pursuit to come.³⁶

"Old Alleghany" was up early on Thursday, May 8, marching his two brigades rapidly over Shaws Ridge and beginning the long ascent of Bullpasture Mountain. Now joined by Jackson and engineer Hotchkiss, Johnson rode ahead, ascending a steep prominence to the left of the Pike known locally as Sitlington's Hill. From this high vantage, they could see the entire valley below. Milroy had planted several batteries so as to command the Pike as it entered McDowell from the east. Intense preparations were evident from the activity in the village. Milroy was evidently going to stand and fight at McDowell. An advance down the Parkersburg Pike into the mouths of those cannon would be catastrophic for the Confederates. In a terrain as difficult as these mountains, rapid movement and surprise would be difficult if not impossible. Nevertheless, what were the prospects of a flanking movement?

Jackson returned to his troops on the Pike, now slowly ascending the Bullpasture Mountain. Johnson and those remaining had meanwhile been spotted by the Federals in McDowell. Deploying four regiments, Milroy climbed the western flank of Sitlington's Hill to attack and seize the heights. Sensing trouble, Johnson brought up the 52nd Virginia, posting it to the left. Quickly, the 12th Georgia followed, occupying the center on the Sitlington summit. Sporadic firing broke out about 4:30 p.m. as the 44th Virginia filed to the right of the 12th Georgia, and the 58th Virginia went to the aid of the now embattled 52nd. Down on the Pike, the 31st Virginia was ordered to guard and block

the road at all hazards, preventing any Federal flanking movement on the Confederate right.

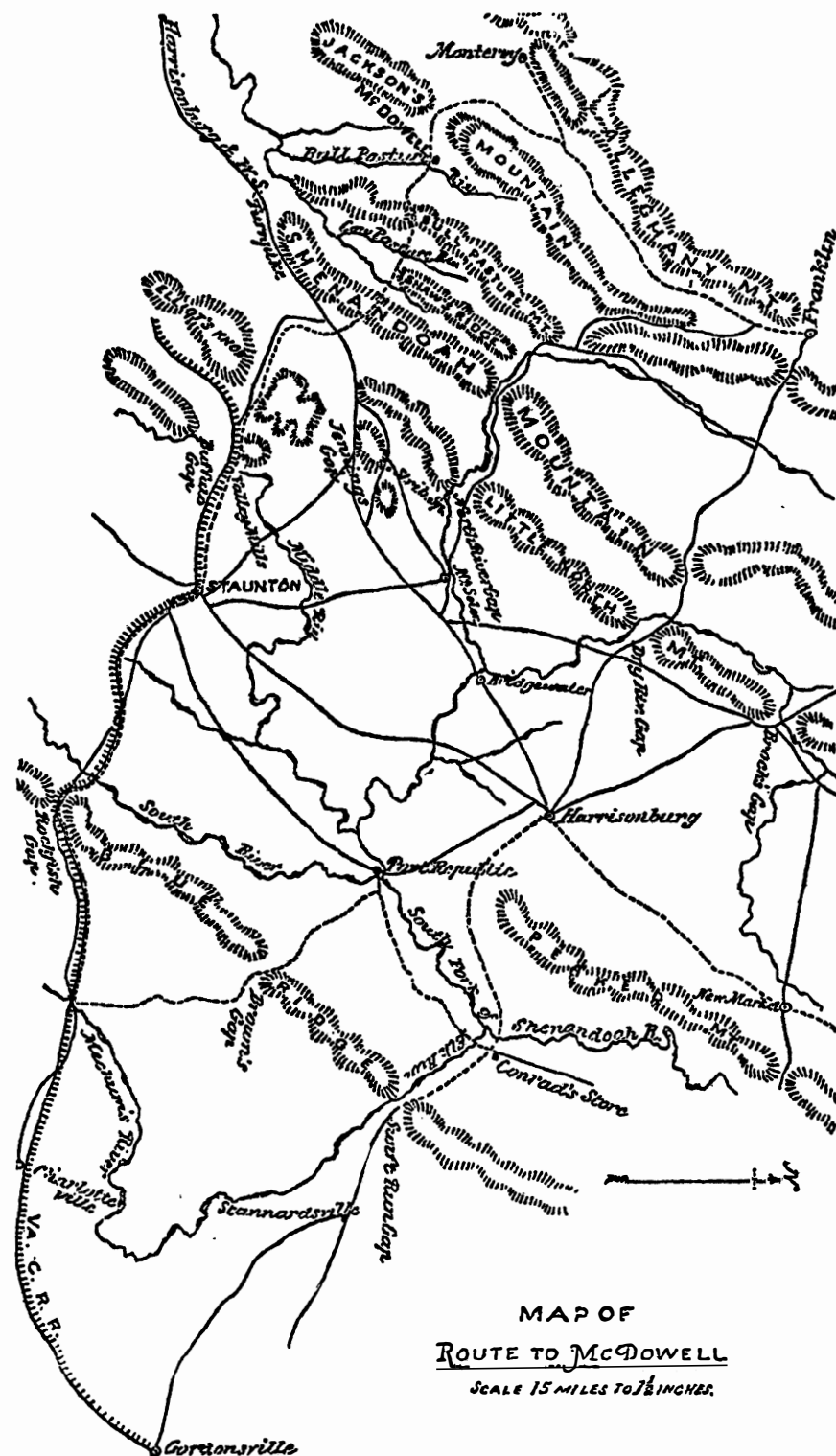
With the gunfire on Sitlington's now echoing from the front, Jackson was notified by Hotchkiss that there seemed a way to flank the Federal left. Deeming this to be the best strategy, Jackson nevertheless tuned a fine ear to the growing musketry. Soon came reports from Sitlington's Hill that Johnson was engaged across his entire front; the battle was becoming general.

On the summit, the 12th Georgia was savagely repulsing the attack, but with heavy loss. Silhouetted against the late afternoon sky, the Georgians were easy targets for the advancing Ohioans under Milroy. On the Confederate right, the 44th Virginia soon became hotly engaged. Short of reinforcements, Johnson ordered the 31st Virginia on the Pike and the 25th Virginia in the rear to support the troops now fighting desperately. The 21st Virginia would cover the abandoned position of the 31st on the Pike.

Johnson's total strength had now been brought to bear on the Federal attack. Still, the Federals pressed the issue. As dusk approached, the crash of musketry echoed and flashed like rolling thunder on the mountain top. While attempting to direct a volley, "Old Alleghany" was painfully wounded in the foot. Notified of Johnson's injury, Jackson immediately assumed command and ordered Taliaferro's brigade to the summit as reinforcements. The 10th, 37th, and 23rd Virginia Regiments at once started up the narrow, mountain trace to the embattled Confederates. Soon, the attack on the left faltered, the added strength of reinforcements turning the tide of battle. Confusion however, increased with the oncoming darkness. The 44th Virginia was partially ambushed when they allowed a Federal regiment to stumble into their flank. From sheer weight of numbers though, the Confederates began to repulse the advance. By 9:00 p.m., Milroy had retreated from the mountain and was making preparations to evacuate McDowell.³⁷

Soon large fires were seen in McDowell as supplies were burned. Under cover of darkness, the Federal's wagons began a hurried retreat toward Jack Mountain, headed for Franklin.

The Confederates had lost 71 killed and 390 wounded. It was one of the few battles of the war where the South had outnumbered the North. Among the dead was Col. Gibbon of the 10th Virginia. "Old Alleghany" would survive and command



again, but this gallant officer was not to return to active duty for months.

The Federals had been severely handled and forced to abandon their advance position at McDowell. Their total loss numbered 256 with 28 killed. This "western threat" to the Valley and Staunton was now in full retreat.

Determined to pursue, Jackson marched into McDowell and found Milroy gone. Everywhere, military accouterments and supplies littered the ground. Ammunition had been dumped in Crab Run. For the next week, Jackson pursued Milroy toward Franklin. Encountering burning forests and felled timber as obstacles in his pursuit, Jackson finally withdrew when his advance reached the saltpeter cave at Trout Rock. Back to McDowell and over the mountains the command marched. Camping at Lebanon Springs and then at Stribling Springs, the soldiers relaxed for a few days needed rest.³⁸

Hard fighting, forced marches, and bad weather had been their fate. Yet the western flank of the Valley at Staunton had been successfully defended. The Parkersburg Pike would now enjoy peace... but just for a while. Soon, new threats would come, but for now the mountains and valleys of this beautiful region would enjoy peace. For "Old Alleghany" Johnson's tired veterans, the war was never-ending. With the hard experience gained in these mountains, the green troops of the previous summer were now veterans. Incorporated into Stonewall Jackson's Army of the Valley, their deeds were now to become legendary. With this victory at McDowell, they had begun a campaign unparalleled in military annals... Jackson's Valley Campaign.

FOOTNOTES

1. Worsham, John H., p. 45.
Hotchkiss, Jed., cited herein as CMH 3. pp. 167-68.
2. Waddell, Joseph A., p. 463.
3. Griffin, John Levi., Diary entry for October 3, 1861.
4. U.S. War Department. War of the Rebellion; A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. (cited herein as OR vol. xx) Volume V, pp. 224-229.
5. *Ibid.*, pp. 892, 896.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 965.
7. *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 954.
8. *Op. cit.*, CMH 3 p. 172.
9. *Op. cit.*, OR Vol. V., p. 989. This force of 1200 men was composed of the following units: 12th Georgia under Lt. Col. Z. T. Conner; 31st

Virginia under Maj. F. M. Boykin, Jr.; 52nd Virginia under Maj. J.D.H. Ross (Col. John B. Baldwin of Staunton having been elected to the Confederate congress in Richmond.); 9th Virginia Battalion under Lt. Col. G. W. Hansbrough; 25th Virginia Battalion under Maj. A. J. Reger; 44th Virginia under Col. W. C. Scott; Flournoy's Virginia Cavalry; Anderson Battery under Capt. P. B. Anderson; and Miller Battery under Capt. John Miller.

10. *Ibid.*, pp. 1003, 1004.
11. *Ibid.*, pp. 988-9. 1004.
12. *Ibid.*, pp. 968-9, 1001. It is interesting to note that in this Loring-Jackson controversy, Gen. R. E. Lee sided with Loring.
13. *Ibid.*, p. 989.
14. Snider, Joseph C., Diary entry for Dec. 17, 1861.
15. *Op. cit.*, Griffin, Diary, entry for Dec. 13, 1861.
16. *Op. cit.*, CMH 3, p. 173.
17. *Op. cit.*, OR Vol. V., pp. 462-4.
18. Jones, J. B., p. 100.
19. *Op. cit.*, Griffin, Diary entry for January 25-29, 1862.
20. *Ibid.*, Entry for March 7, 1862.
21. *Op. cit.*, OR Vol. V., p. 1001.
22. *Ibid.*, p. 1101.
23. *Ibid.*, p. 1104.
24. *Op. cit.*, Snider Diary, entry for March 28, 1862.
25. *Ibid.*, Diary entry for April 1-5, 1862.
Op. cit., Griffin, Diary entry for April 1-5, 1862.
26. *Op. cit.*, OR Vol. XII Pt. 1, p. 422.
Op. cit., Snider diary, entry for April 12-13, 1862.
27. *Ibid.*, Diary entry for April 16, 1862.
28. Douglas, Henry Kyd., p. 56.
29. *Op. cit.*, Waddell, p. 468.
30. This withdrawal has been curiously unexplored by historians. In all probability, Johnson left Shenandoah Mountain on the 18th or 19th of April, probably delegating command to either Col. Z. T. Conner or Col. W. C. Scott. Although there is no record of discretionary orders authorizing a withdrawal issued by Johnson in his absence, the fact that he did not prefer charges on his return at Valley Mills supports this supposition.
31. Tanner, Robert G., p. 363.
32. *Op. cit.*, Snider Diary, entry for April 28, 1862.
33. *Op. cit.*, Tanner, p. 160.
34. Freeman, Douglas S., *Lee's Lieutenants*. Vol. 1, p. 350.
35. *Op. cit.*, Snider, Diary entry for May 7, 1862.
36. The 32nd Ohio was camped at Rodger's. The 75th Ohio and 3rd Virginia (Union) were camped at Headwaters. Snider Diary entry for May 7, 1862.
37. See the official reports of General Jackson and General Johnson in OR XII Pt. I, pp. 482-4 and 470-3.
38. *Op. cit.*, Snider, Diary entry for May 15-18, 1862.

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FEDERAL PRISONERS IN THORNROSE CEMETERY!!

Richard M. Hamrick, Jr.

When I was a boy growing up in Staunton in the 1930's, with a Mother, Grandmother, and several Aunts, all of whom were "dyed in the wool" members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, I was led to believe that only the good Southern Heroes who died here were buried in Thornrose Cemetery, our local town cemetery, while the "despicable" Northern Soldiers were all buried in the "Yankee" Cemetery.

When I came home from World War II times had changed. The last local Confederate veteran had died, the mound around the marker in the Confederate Section was no longer covered with flowers on Confederate Memorial Day, and the "Yankee" Cemetery had become Staunton National Cemetery.

Recently further disillusionment has befallen me. While researching the names of the known Virginia Confederates buried in Thornrose, I discovered that there are 44 Federal Prisoners buried there. 42 of them are listed by name and 2 are unknown.

It is impossible from the records to tell where they are buried, but I strongly suspect that they are right up there on the hill with Confederates. After all, they were all just men and boys, dead, fighting a war far from home.

UNION SOLDIERS BURIED IN THORNROSE CEMETERY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Burial</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Burial No.</i>
Alford, George	July 14, 1864	116th Ohio Co. D	Typhoid	1854
Asctell, T. H.	July 21, 1864	34th Mass Co. B		1861
Barnes, H. L.	June 16, 1864	34th Mass Co. E		1830
Barrett, J. B.	July 11, 1864	116th Ohio Co. C		1853
Beckwith, C. B.	August 6, 1864	18th Conn. Co. E		1866
Campbell, R.	September 15, 1864	61st New York Co. C		1880
Carter, J. R. (Cpl)	July 11, 1864	18th Conn. Co. D		1852
Collins, B. F.	June 24, 1864	1st N. Y. Co. A	Typhoid	1837
Conant, C. R.	June 27, 1864	18th Conn. Co. D.	Typhoid	1838
Fisher, John	June 22, 1864	28th Ohio Co. B	Typhoid	1835
Fizsby, A.	August 9, 1864	9th N. Y. Co. C		1867
Frost, C.	June 28, 1864	116th Ohio Co. J	Typhoid	1850
Gates, A. E.	July 26, 1864	18th Conn. Co. C		1863
Green, T. R.	August 29, 1864	18th Conn. Co. F		1876
Kringle, Vortes	December 24, 1863		Gunshot Wound	1818
Lambert, (Unknown)	May 26, 1862			987
Long, John	July 21, 1864	54th Pa. Co. F		1860
McMillian, J. L.	June 22, 1864	1st W. Va.		1834
Mahony, R.	July 21, 1864	116th Ohio Co. D		1859
Miller, G. H., (Sgt)	June 22, 1864	5th N. Y. Co. B		1883
Miller, M.	September 12, 1864	116th Ohio Co. E		1878
Minor, S. P.	June 24, 1864	18th Conn. Co. J		1836
Neil, M.	July 19, 1864	2nd Ind. Co. E		1857
Newman, A.	July 5, 1862			1097
Payne, H. T.	August 10, 1864	18th Conn. Co. B		1868
Purley, G. A.	June 18, 1864	34th Mass. Co. C		1832
Purks, P. L. (Sgt)	August 29, 1864	36th Ohio, Co. D		1871
Reidell, F.	August 12, 1864	28th Ohio, Co. F		1869

Shaffer, G.	July 21, 1864	1st N. Y. Co. D	1858
Shaw, J.	August 27, 1864	34th Mass. Co. B	1875
Sherer, A.	July 15, 1864	15th W. Va. Co. B	1855
Shiner, John	June 16, 1864	1st W. Va. Co. G	1831
Soucks, J. B.	Nov. 25, 1862		1314
Spindler, W. C.	July 16, 1864	1st N. Y. Co. E	1856
Sullivan, Thomas	October 24, 1864	2nd N. Y. Co. B	1883
Sutton, William	September 26, 1864	116th Ohio, Co. F	1881
Tiffany, O.	August 25, 1864	10th Ver. Co. G	1874
Turner, T. W.	June 28, 1864	12th W. Va. Co. A	1849
Turner, W. H.	August 4, 1864	10th W. Va. Co. G	1864
Whistler, A. W.	August 16, 1864	54th Penn. Co. J	1870
Wild, L.	August 6, 1864	18th Conn. Co. J	1865
Zemmerly, J.	July 23, 1864	116th Ohio, Co. A	1862

Company E, 5th Regiment, Stonewall Brigade

Transcribed by Charles R. Chittum

Register of Men Transferred to Comp E

No	Names	Rank	Where	When	By order of	From
1	John D. Brooks	Q.M. Sergt	Rude's Hill	Ap/12/62	Col Harman	Comp H 5th Va Regt.
2	William R. McComb	Private	Rude's Hill	Ap/12/62	Col Harman	Comp H 5th Va Regt.
3	William L. McComb	Private	Rude's Hill	Ap/12/62	Col Harman	Comp H 5th Va Regt.
4	George W. Hight	Private	Rude's Hill	Ap 9/63	Gen Lee	Comp H 25th Va Regt.
5	Sam. T. Valentine	Private	Camp Randolph	Ap 6/64	Col Funk	Comp G 5th Va Regt.

Register of Deaths

No	Names	Rank	Where	When	Disease
1	Nimrod Weeks	Private	Winchester	Jan 8/62	Typhoid-Pneumonia
2	Geo. W. Wiseman	Private	Richmond	July 23/62	Typhoid Fever
3	Ovid L. Abney	Private	Mint Spring	Nov 10/62	Typhoid Fever
4	Lycurgus Grills	Capt	Staunton Hos.	Nov 13/63	Typhoid Fever
5	John K. Griner	Private	Staunton Hos.	Feb. 12/63	Taking chloroform thro' mistake
6	J.W.B. Trotter	Corpl	Camp Chase, Ohio	Oct 9th 64	Pneumonia
7	Charles N. Moran	Private	Augusta Co. Va.	Nov. 6th/64	Inflammation of Bowels

Register of Men Killed

No	Names	Rank	Where	When
1	John W. Willson	3rd Lieut	Kernstown	Mar 23/62
2	Robert F. Grass	Private	Kernstown	Mar 23/62
3	Narcissus F. Quarles	Corpl	Manassas	Aug 30/62
4	Thomas A. Supple	Private	Manassas	Aug 28/62
5	John H. Golladay	Private	Gettysburg	July 3 63
6	Thomas H. Brand	Private	Bealton Station	Oct 26/63
7	John H. Bradley	Private	Locust Hill	Nov 27/63
8	Joseph H. Thomas	Private	Locust Hill	Nov 27/63
9	Robert Blakeley	Private	Chancellorsville	May 3/63
10	Christian Rubush	Sergt	Richmond	June 2/64
11	Wm H. Hight	Private	Monacacy Md.	July 9/64
12	Lucas C. Taylor	Private	Belle Grove	Oct 19/64
13	Wm H. Bowers	Private	Belle Grove	Oct 19/64
14	Jacob Hatten	Private	Spottsylvania	May 12/64
15	M. H. Rubush	Private	Near Smithfield	

Register of Men Mortally Wounded

No	Names	Rank	Where	Wounded	When	Where	Died	When
1	Charles W. Grills	1st Lieut	Manassas		Aug 30/62	Mint Spring		Oct 2/62
2	LaFayette Campbell	Corpl	Manassas		July 21/61	Greenville		Sept 5th/61
3	Hiram M. Allen	Private	Manassas		Aug 28/62	Manassas		Aug 30/62
4	George Glenn	Private	Port Republic		June 9/62	Greenville		June 28/62
5	Wm L. McComb	Private	Manassas		Aug 28/62	Manassas		Sept 2/62
6	James Ramsey	Private	Port Republic		June 9/62	Port Republic		June 10/62
7	John H. Shultz	Private	Manassas		Aug 30/62	Midway		Sept 26/62
8	John Armentrout	Corpl	Gettysburg		July 3/63	Davis Island N.Y.		Aug 5/63
9	Robert Steele	Private	Gettysburg		July 3/63	Gettysburg		July 18/63
10	Wm F. Eckard	Private	Gettysburg		July 3/63	Gettysburg		July 10/63
11	Robert J. Campbell	Private	Wilderness		May 5/64	Augusta Co.		June 5/64
12	Thomas J. Campbell	Private	Spottsylvania C. H.		May 10/64	Field Hospital		May 11/64
13	Wm A. Heizer	Private	Belle Grove		Oct. 19/64	Mt. Jackson Hos.		Oct 22/64

Register of Deserters

No	Names	Rank	Where	Deserted	When	Name Dropped
1	Thos M. Croson	Private	Rude's Hill		Apr 5/62	Nov 30/62
2	Jas G. Carrier	Private	Swift Run		Apr 19/62	Nov 30/62
3	Andrew Groah	Private	Rude's Hill		Apr 6/62	Nov 30/62
4	Saml K. Groah	Private	Rude's Hill		Apr 6/62	Nov 30/62
5	Jesse L. Doyle	Private	Orange C.H.		Nov 29/62	Jan 9/63
6	Robt S. Golladay	Private	Staunton		Dec 16/62	Jan 9/63
7	Cornelius Ham	Private	Camp Zollieoffir		Mar 16/62	Nov 30/62
8	Adam Hawpe	Private	Richmond		July 13/62	Dec 10/62
9	Joel Overhalser	Private	Martinsburg		Oct 21/62	Dec 10/62
10	John Shepherd	Private	Maryland		Sept 10/62	Dec 21/62
11	Elisha Weeks	Private	Staunton		May 4/62	Killed Oct 8/62
12	Henry Zink	Private	Manassas		July 21/61	Apr 18/62
13	Andrew Zink	Private	Swift Run		Apr 19/62	Nov 30/62
14	Samuel Garrison	Private	Culpepper C.H.		June 7/63	64

(The Company Roll is concluded with lists of the equipment issued to each soldier. The following is a representative sample.)

We the undersigned, Non-commissioned officers and Privates of Co E, do hereby acknowledge to have received of Capt Grills the several articles set opposite to our respective names

JACKETS

Date of the issue	Name and designation of the soldier	CAPS	SERGETS	CORPLS	PRIVATES	PANTS	DRAWERS	SHOES	SOCKS	GREAT COATS	SHIRTS	OVER SHIRTS	BLANKETS	SIGNATURES	WITNESS
Oct 8/62	Sergt J. N. McFarland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0		X
to Mar 31	Sergt Jno S. Lightner	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1		X
1863	Sergt C. Rubush	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0		X
	Sergt S. Hays	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1		X
	Sergt J. W. Hays	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		X
	Corpl J. H. Campbell	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0		X
	Corpl J. W. B. Trotter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1		X
	Corpl Jacob Ramsey	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		X
	Private W. G. Abney	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1		X
	Private Armstrong	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0		X
	Private Brand Wm F.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		X

(The last entry in the book is for April 1864.)

THE PRISONERS FROM SARATOGA

by Elizabeth Moody

An unusual advertisement appeared last Fall in some of the Charlottesville area newspapers. It asked that descendants of persons buried in a certain ancient cemetery come forward "to protect their interests" if they objected to the graves being removed to a more modern cemetery. The ad was part of an effort by a land developer, Mr. Charles W. Hurt, to settle a controversy as to whether or not a country graveyard of about two acres, on land which he owns, contains the graves of British and German prisoners of war from Revolutionary days. Mr. Hurt says he has an offer from a buyer who wants to build a house and that the burial ground precludes construction "or any other use of the land." He places no credence in the legend that "Hessians" are buried there.* The developer has petitioned the circuit court for permission to remove whatever remains may be found and rebury them "in a suitable graveyard... with dignity, reverence and decorum." (In Virginia it is necessary to have court permission to move a grave.)

There are now only a few unmarked granite headstones scattered about the site, but local farmers, Harry and Horace Garth, whose ancestral lands included the area, have protested; they contend that it is a tradition in their family that "Hessians" are buried there, and that their family should never work the ground or cut the trees in that area. The site of the old cemetery, on a hillside a few miles west of Charlottesville, is not far from where over 4,000 German and British prisoners of war, taken in the Battle of Saratoga, were known to be housed for about two years — from January 1779 to November 1780. It stands to reason that some of the prisoners must have died during that period and were buried in the county.

The Albemarle County Historical Society and the Thomas Jefferson Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution have intervened in the suit, asking the Court to deny the developer's request: "The tradition of the United States of America... is to preserve in decency and continuity the graves of wartime prisoners," the Society states. "The exhumation... is contrary to such policy."

* As reported in the Wash. Post, Nov. 12, 1978. Two other news stories have appeared in the Post, so far, dated Nov. 13 and 22, 1978.

Judge David F. Berry has now ruled (in November '78) that five of the graves may be excavated by an archeologist to determine if the site is of historical significance and if Revolutionary prisoners are actually buried there. To date, due to weather and various delays, only one grave has been opened. Among the few bones exhumed, no clothing or other identifying relics were found. Even the coffin had entirely disintegrated due to the high acidity of the soil; but several nails typical of those used in the Revolutionary period were found in the grave. It is hoped that as the work proceeds this Fall, other materials such as buttons, coins and military insignia may be revealed. Some historians in the area believe this cemetery of perhaps two-hundred graves, is an extension of an earlier graveyard for the prisoners. Written records in Albemarle were burned by British troops, but there is said to be a road construction order dated 1783 which indicates the presence of the burial ground.

There are, no doubt, some descendants of the Saratoga prisoners living today on *this* side of the mountains — in the Shenandoah Valley. Many Germans* are said to have taken advantage of the American "underground," slipping away after dark to hide in the mountains, or find haven with patriot families; some skilled artisans even hired themselves out and a number eventually made their way into the American forces. By the Fall of 1780, the southern part of the country was becoming increasingly the theater of war, and the prisoners in Albemarle County were moved out: The British "... were marched across the Blue Ridge and down the Shenandoah Valley toward Frederick, Maryland." The Germans remained in Virginia some months longer, "and finally got as far as Winchester."^{*1} Jefferson, who was Governor by that time, gave permission for some "invalids" to be repatriated.

There are a good many written references dating from the Revolution concerning the "Convention Troops" as the soldiers

* To Americans all the German mercenaries were known as "Hessians," but those who fought at Saratoga were mostly from Brunswick. Of the total of about 16,900 Germans who fought for King George III, the majority came from the principalities of Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Hanau; some 4,000 men came from Brunswick (according to notes by Wm. L. Stone in his translation of "Letters and Journals... by Mrs. General Riedesel," reprinted by Arno Press, N.Y. 1968)

^{*1} "Jefferson the Virginian" Vol. I, by Dumas Malone, p. 334 (Little, Brown)



BARRACKS OF THE PRISONERS OF SARATOGA

At Charlottesville, Virginia. This illustration from Anburey's *Travels in America* was done at the scene but embellished by the London engraver. (Reproduced from "The Baroness and the General," by Louise Hall Thorp (1968).

captured at Saratoga were called. Under the Convention agreed to when Burgoyne surrendered to Gates, the English and German troops were to be sent back to England on condition that they would never again bear arms against the United States; but Congress later reneged on such a dangerous plan.*² The Convention troops had been marched from Saratoga, New York to Cambridge, Massachusetts where they were put in barracks during the winter of 1777; some were quartered in Rutland, Vermont. The inhabitants of these places naturally did not welcome all these enemy soldiers who would consume so much food and fuel. The British General Clinton was supposed to send in provisions for the troops, but when he refused to keep up their supplies and when the British officers failed to pay subsistence bills, Congress felt such actions had already broken the Convention.

It was decided by November 1778 to send the troublesome prisoners some 700 miles south to Virginia where there was more food to be had and where the climate would be milder. Also, there would be less danger of the British trying to rescue the prisoners. And so the Troops of the Convention began the slow march southward, escorted by American militia. It took them two and a half months to reach their destination in Virginia — on January 17, 1779, in the midst of a snow storm. Their barracks were not completed and the provisions awaiting them were far from sufficient.

The top ranking officers with the prisoners were the English General, William Phillips, and General Friedrich Riedesel (Baron von Riedesel) of Brunswick, Germany. Burgoyne had long since been exchanged and returned to England to try to explain his defeat. When the Convention Troops came to Albemarle, it had been arranged that General Phillips would rent *Blenheim*, the opulent plantation of Edward Carter — the house described as being in "disrepair" at the time. General Riedesel was to stay at *Colle* near Monticello; this was the estate of the Italian Mazzei who was just leaving for Europe on a financial mission for the State of Virginia.

General Riedesel went almost daily by horseback to visit his Brunswickers at the prison camp about ten miles northwest of Charlottesville. The American in charge of the camp was Col.

*² According to a Dept. of the Army pamphlet: "Other than the officers, none of the Convention Troops were restored to their native countries until the war was over." From research notes, "The Baroness and the General" by Louise Hall Tharp, p. 438 (Little, Brown).

Theodorick Bland. When Spring weather came, Riedesel was often accompanied by a handsome lady who rode horseback, or was in a carriage with three little blond children. This was Mrs. General Riedesel and daughters. She had come from Germany two years before to join her beloved husband "to look after his health" when his troops were in Canada; her youngest child was a babe in arms at the time, and the others four and six years old. Three German servants came along with the family.

The intrepid Mrs. Riedesel (nicknamed Lady Fritz) was certainly no spoiled and delicate aristocrat. The officers and men admired and liked her — she was said to be "dignified and amiable" as well as pretty. She was also a charming hostess, often entertaining her husband's officers at dinner and efficiently making-do with rather scanty provisions. Caught in the Battle of Saratoga, she endured an American bombardment in the cellar of a farmhouse. She showed her mettle then by organizing other officers' and soldiers' wives into a nursing corps for some of the wounded being brought into the house.

In her journal, and in letters written to her mother and intimate friends in Germany, Lady Fritz gives a lively account of the seven eventful years she spent in Canada and the United States. Of the prisoners near Charlottesville she wrote: "At first they endured many privations. They occupied block-houses which, however, were without plaster, and destitute of doors and windows, so that they were very cold inside. They worked, however, with great industry to build themselves better dwellings; and in a short time, I saw a pretty little town spring up. Behind each barrack, they laid out gardens and constructed pretty little inclosures for poultry."

Thomas Jefferson who was at Monticello at the time also wrote about the gardening at the German camp, and how the prisoners were even directing a theater and fraternizing with the country people; (Letter of Mar. 27, 1779 to Gov. Patrick Henry.) Commenting on Jefferson's own friendly relations with the cultured German and British officers who were now his neighbors, Dumas Malone writes: "For humane reasons, no less than for local pride, he wanted the Convention prisoners to stay . . . The fact was, however, that he also had a deep personal interest and liked to have them near by — chiefly because of the officers who added greatly to the joy and charm of life . . . In the midst of war, Jefferson conversed with former enemies in the international language of art, music and philosophy, as well as

the universal speech of human kindness.”* There were musical evenings at Monticello with some of the talented Germans, among them doubtless Lady Fritz who sang well and played the pianoforte. Her husband, in fact, bought Jefferson’s pianoforte for her. The General wrote Jefferson of his appreciation for several favors, and when he became ill, Jefferson helped obtain permission for him and family to go to Frederick Springs (now Berkeley Springs, West Va.) for treatment. It was while here that Riedesel got word that he was to be exchanged.

Lady Fritz drew some unflattering conclusions during her six or seven months stay in Virginia. She commented: “The Virginians are generally inert, a fate which they attribute to their hot climate; but on the slightest inducement, in a twinkling, they leap up and dance about; and if a reel — an English or a Scotch national dance — is played for them, immediately the men catch hold of the women who then jump up as if they were possessed; but as soon as they are led back to their chairs, they sit on them like blocks of wood.” She heard of several cases of incest, all of which she wrote, “occasioned some talk, but which, nevertheless, went unpunished.” She spoke with slaves who frequently brought poultry and vegetables to her door to sell; it was her opinion that the slaves were treated badly on the whole by their masters, the landed proprietors. But she wrote: “Still, there are also good masters, who can be easily told, by their slaves being well clothed and housed.”

Although Mrs. Riedesel is said to have become fond of Mrs. Jefferson and they frequently exchanged visits, there is no mention at all of the Jeffersons in her “Journals or Letters,” which were later published in book form in Berlin. (Possibly her son-in-law, Count von Reuss, who was instrumental in bringing out her book in 1800, thought it discreet to omit the name. Reuss was a diplomat at the Court of the King of Prussia and when Jefferson was Ambassador to France he was highly critical of that King’s war against the Netherlands. It wouldn’t help Count Reuss’ standing at Court to have his mother-in-law praise Thomas Jefferson. And if she had been critical of him, that probably wouldn’t help diplomacy with the United States — where Thomas Jefferson had just been elected President.)

It was in August, 1779 that the Riedesels left Virginia for New York, along with Phillips and a few aides who were also

* “Jefferson the Virginian,” Dumas Malone, p. 296.

to be exchanged. Col. Specht was the highest ranking officer left behind with the prisoners. The German General eventually went back on active duty in Long Island, then in Canada. It was not until the war ended in 1783 that the Riedesel family returned to Germany. There were now four daughters; little Amerika had been born in New York in 1780. An effort was made to round up all the German soldiers when peace came, but many never reported for debarkation. The golden opportunities the new country offered were too great a lure.



Fredericke von Riedesel as a bride, painted by Tishbein

When the Brunswickers paraded for their Duke on return to Germany, there were only about half the number that had gone out to fight for King George III, nearly eight years before. General Riedesel later became Commandant of the City of Brunswick. He was a most conscientious commander, always solicitous of the welfare of his troops; there must have been a roster which accounted for each Brunswicker “entrusted” to him, as far as he and his staff were able to keep any records in America. On such a list, perhaps in military archives today somewhere in

Germany, there are probably the names of those who were left to rest in the hills of Albemarle County, Virginia.

By date of the next issue of the Bulletin, it is hoped that definite information on the authenticity of the old cemetery may be available.

NOTE: The book, "Letters and Journals by Mrs. General Riedesel," translated by William L. Stone in 1867—reprinted by Arno Press, N.Y., 1968, is available in the Mary Baldwin Library.

An excellent account of the Riedesel family and the fate of the Convention Troops, entitled: "The Baroness and the General" by Louise Hall Tharp (Little Brown, 1962) is in the Staunton Public Library. Mrs. Tharp's factual book was widely researched and she quotes from many eyewitnesses on both sides of the conflict. Her chapter, "The Long Road" about the march from Massachusetts to Virginia, gives a vivid picture of the country as seen through the captives' eyes. The chapter, "The Baroness in Virginia" is, of course, most interesting.

Augusta County Obituaries, 1846-1847

By Anne Covington Kidd

(Continued from Volume 15, Number 1)

A negro man, named AARON, belonging to the estate of Michael Garber, dec'd., was drowned in Middle River, near Palmer's Mill, in this county, on the evening of Wednesday the 19th instant. (27 August 1846)

Died, on Monday evening last, at the residence of Mrs. C. Fuller, Sarah E. ADKINS, aged about nine years. (10 November 1847)

John Hayslett, of this County, murdered AILSTOCK, on Thursday last. Hayslett held some Executions against Ailstock, and accompanied the constable, to have them levied... seized a stick, and struck the deceased several blows on the head. Valley Star, June 3. (10 June 1847)

Died, at his residence near Augusta Church, on the ult., Dr. James ALLEN. (20 May 1847) ... in the 85th year of his age ... sustained, for more than forty years, the office of a Ruling Elder in Augusta Church. (27 May 1847)

Died, on Sunday last... of inflammation of the bowels, Mr. John BARE, a worthy and respected citizen of this county ... has left a wife and several children. (8 October 1846)

Died, on Friday evening, January 22, 1847, at the Theological Seminary of Gettysburg, Mr. William BEARD, late of Middlebrook, Augusta county ... a member of the Junior Class of Pennsylvania College, in the 25th year of his age. (4 February 1847)

Died, on Tuesday morning, June 9, in the 39th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Eliza BELL, wife of Mr. James Bell, jr., and daughter of the late Capt. Matthew Blair of this county ... sudden and unexpected death ... created a sensation ... in the church of which she had been a worthy member during the last 15 years of her life ... left behind her eight children, most of whom are so young as greatly to need a mother's care ... the disease which carried her off ... was probably what is technically called "angina pectoris" ... (member of) the Presbyterian church of Mossy Creek. (18 June 1846)

Died at his residence on South River, on the ult., Mr. John S. BLACK. (8 July 1847)

Died, in this city on Thursday night in the 42nd year of his age, Thomas Rankin BLAIR, a native of Augusta county, but for the last fifteen years a highly respectable merchant of this city... remains were conveyed to their resting place in his native county. Richmond Whig. (10 December 1846)

The Augusta Volunteers... extracts from a letter... dated at China, (Mexico,) on the 8th ultimo. We have lost another, and most valuable member of our corps, by death — Mr. John BOWLES... with diarrhoea for about two weeks, which finally terminated in hemorrhage of the bowels... he received... a soldier's burial. (10 June 1847)

Died, on Wednesday the 1st inst., Martha Brown (BRADY), infant daughter of Mr. James Brady, of this place, aged fifteen months. (9 July 1946)

Died, on the 16th of December, 1846, near Staunton, Augusta Co., Mildred Ann BRAGG, aged 78 years. (14 January 1847)

Shocking Incident at Santa Fe. William BRAY, a man belonging to the Franklin county company, commanded by Capt. John D. Stevenson, became intoxicated and uncontrollable... (and) made an attempt on his (the Captain's) life. The Captain drew his pistol and shot Bray through the heart; he fell dead... was... 63 years of age, and has left a family... was an old soldier, and fought bravely at the battle of New Orleans... Capt. S... is a native (of Staunton). (17 December 1846)

Mr. William BRITTON, an aged and respectable citizen of this county, put a period to his mortal existence, on the 23d ult., by shooting himself. He was in comfortable circumstances, and correct in his habits — so that the probability is he committed the act in a fit of insanity. (1 October 1846)

Died, near Greenville, Augusta county, Va., on the 17th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Ballard BROWN, wife of Jonathan Brown, and daughter of Mr. Anthony Waddy, formerly of Louisa county in this State... was in the 28 year of her age... (member of) Church of Bethel... three little children. (24 November 1847)

Died, on the 4th Dec., 1846, near Hebron Church, Augusta Co., Mrs. Fanny BROWN, wife of James Brown, Esq., at an advanced period of life. (14 January 1847)... many years a member of the Presbyterian Church. (21 January 1847)

We understand that a letter was received in this place on Friday last from one of the Augusta Volunteers (in Mexico), in which it stated that two more of their number have since died—

Jas. B. BROWN and Miles Sims. (29 July 1847)... preamble and resolutions adopted by the Officers and Members of the Waynesborough Light Infantry Company, on the occasion of the death of James B. Brown, a member of this Company, who departed this life on the 24th June last, in the city of Monterey, Mexico... aged parents. (18 August 1847)

Died, on Friday the 1st inst., of consumption, at New Hope, Augusta county, Va., Miss Sarah BROWN, daughter of Ira B. Brown, Esq., deceased, of Albemarle co., aged about 20 years... lived in the family of her brother-in-law, Dr. Wm. R. Roberts. (14 May 1846)

Died, at the residence of A. Best, esq., Postmaster in this place, on Monday morning last, Mr. Charles BRYAN, aged 81 years 7 months and 4 days... was the only surviving uncle of Alexander, John, and Valentine Best... was never married... lived 46 years near Staunton... and in September, 1843, he came to spend his declining years among his relatives in Danville. Danville (Pa.) Intelligencer, Jan. 8. (21 January 1847)

Died, at Mt. Solon, Va., on the 23d ult., Daniel Halsted (BUMGARDNER), son of Lewis Bumgardner, late of Franklin County, Mo., in the 9th year of his age. (29 July 1847)

Died, on Thursday last, near this place, Mr. John BURGESS, in the 64th year of his age... long been a resident of this place... for the last forty years and upwards a member of the Methodist Church in this place. Valley Star, Jan. 24. (5 February 1846)

Died, in this place, on Wednesday the 21st instant, Mr. Elijah CALVERT, aged about 40 years... was interred on Thursday last with military honors by the Staunton Rifle Company of which he had been a member. (29 July 1847)

Died, very suddenly, at her residence in this place, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Susannah CALVERT, at an advanced age, widow of the late Mr. Hanse Calvert... left a number of children and grandchildren. (5 March 1846)

Died, at his residence in Staunton, on Thursday morning last... Mr. John CARROLL, in the 50th year of his age... Past Master of Staunton Lodge No. 13... Orderly Sergeant of "Staunton Light Infantry." (19 November 1846)

Died, suddenly at his residence, near Tinkling Spring in this county, on the 5th instant, Mr. James CARUTHERS, in... 60th year of his age. (8 October 1846)

Died, on Sunday the 26th ult., at five minutes of 1 o'clock, P.M., (at the residence of her uncle, R. W. Palmer, Esq., in Port Republic,) Miss Martha C. CHAPMAN, daughter of William Chapman, Esq., of Waynesborough, aged 15 years, 3 months and 26 days...remains brought to Waynesboro' for interment... funeral discourse was preached by the Rev. Stephen Hildebrand (of the Methodist Church). (6 August 1846)

Died, in this place on Friday morning the 4th inst.,... Mr. Robert CHRISTIAN, in the 83d year of his age... was a native of Augusta county, Va. When but a boy of twelve years he entered the army of the Revolution... about the year 1793, he emigrated to the West, and settled in Lexington, Ky., where he remained but a short time, and returned to Staunton, where he resided until 1802, when he, with his family, moved to this county, where he lived upwards of thirty years. Kanawha Republican, Sept. 9. (17 September 1846)

Died, in Bloomington, Missouri, on the 8th ultimo, Armenia Frances (CLARKE), daughter of Dr. Wm. Clarke; formerly of this place, aged 2 years and 9 months. (18 February 1847)

Died, suddenly, on Sunday night last, at the Western Asylum, James CLARKE, son of Samuel Clarke, Esq., of this place, aged forty years. (24 June 1847)

Died, very suddenly, on Tuesday last, in this town, Miss Jane CLARKE, in the 72d year of her age. (8 September 1847)

Died, on Friday last, Michael CLINEDIST, an aged and worthy citizen of this county. (26 February 1846)

Died, on Thursday the 8th instant, George Edward (CONKLIN), infant son of Mr. George H. Conklin, of this place. (15 April 1847)

Died, suddenly near Mt. Solon, Augusta county, August 19th, Mrs. Mary M. COURSEY, consort of Mr. John F. Coursey, in the 51st year of her age... has left a husband and eight children... was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (8 September 1847)

Died, on Sunday night, the 30th ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, M. Blair, esq., of Scottsville, Mrs. Mary COWAN, relict of the late Joseph Cowan, of Staunton, in the 69th year of her age... remains were brought to this place on Wednesday the 2d instant and interred on Thursday, by the side of her respected husband. A large concourse of our citizens attended them to their final resting place, from the residence of Samuel Clarke, Esq. (10 June 1847)

Died, in Ross county, Ohio, on the 2d ult., Mrs. Margaret COYNER, wife of Mr. Robert Coyner, formerly of Augusta county... member of the Presbyterian Church... (left) children. (8 December 1847)

Died, of Typhoid fever... in Huntersville, on the 9th of October, 1846, Mr. Geo. E. CRAIG, aged 45 years... was a native of Augusta county... parents died when he was an infant... connected himself with the people of God at the Augusta Church, then under the care of Dr. Speece... for several years an active Elder in the Church at Huntersville... left a beloved wife and four children. (29 October 1846)

Died, on Wednesday the 24th ult., Betsey CRAWFORD, in the 73d year of her age... last one of the family... who bore the name... member of the Augusta Church. (15 April 1847)

Died, on Saturday last, of putrid sore throat, Magdalen (CRAWFORD), infant daughter of Benjamin Crawford, of this place. (30 April 1846)

Died, at his residence in this county, on the 19th ult., Capt. Samuel CRAWFORD, aged about 60 years... had discharged... for many years... the duties of a magistrate. Democrat. (19 March 1846)

Died, on Monday the 10th inst., Michael (CRICKARD), infant son of Mr. Thomas Crickard of this town, aged about 13 months. (20 August 1846)

Died, on the 27th ult., Mr. Henry CROBARGER, aged about thirty-five years. (7 May 1846)

From the Christian Advocate and Journal of Nov. 26. The Rev. John W. CRONIN... of the Baltimore Annual Conference... departed this life at his residence, in the town of Staunton, on the night of the 3d instant, in the 32d year of his age, and the ninth of his ministry... at... age of seventeen he... attached himself to the M. E. Church... (leaves) wife and three children. (15 January 1846)

Died, on Tuesday evening the 19th instant, at the Western Asylum, Mrs. Julia A. CURRAN... in the 58th year of her age... born in Bare-Haven, Cork, Ireland, and came to this country about 27 years ago — was a member of the Roman Catholic Church — had been a widow for about 18 years, and has left five children (daughters) all of whom are married... had been in charge of the Female Ward building, which is appropriated to the worst class of patients of that sex, and was one of the most valued attendants. (28 May 1846)

Died, at the residence of Mr. Adam Wise, Jr., Mrs. Jane CURRY, relict of Mr. Benjamin Curry, in the 68th year of her age. (26 November 1846)

Died, in Staunton, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Elizabeth DALTON, in the 60th year of her age. (18 March 1847) ... about 16 years ... a communicant of the Episcopal Church. (25 March 1847)

Died, on Saturday last at his residence in this county, Mr. Washington DAVIS, formerly a resident of Fluvanna County ... was for many years a member of the Methodist E. Church. (29 July 1847)

Died, near this place, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Albert G. DAY, leaving a widow and several small children. (27 September 1847)

Died, last week at his residence on Middle River, Mr. David S. DIXON, a respectable citizen of this county. (22 April 1847)

Died, at the residence of her uncle, in this place, on the 7th inst., Miss Mary Virginia (DONAGHE), only daughter of James and Antoinette Donaghe, of New Haven, Conn., — aged 16 years. (13 October 1847)

Died, in Jennings Gap, the 21st Dec. 1845, Miss Elizabeth M. DUDLEY, after a protracted and painful illness, in the 19th year of her age. (15 January 1846)

Died, on the 27th ult., near Middlebrook, Augusta co., Mr. Robert DUNLAP, aged 82 years. (8 April 1847)

Died, on Thursday last, Mrs. Sarah ECKLE, wife of Mr. Peter Eckle, of this place. (29 October 1846)

Died, on Thursday last, in this place, Mr. David ELLINGER, aged about 25 years. (3 November 1847)

Departed this life, on the morning of the 8th of July, 1846, in Spring Hill, Augusta County, Va., after a short and severe illness, Mrs. Fertitia ERVIN, consort of Mr. Benjamin Ervin, aged 34 years, 4 months and 22 days; leaving five small children. (16 July 1846)

It is with feelings of sorrow we announce the death of Robert ESKRIDGE, esq., who belonged to the Volunteer service in Mexico ... was the son of our estimable townsman and fellow-citizen, Maj. George Eskridge, and had joined the Baltimore Regiment. Augusta Democrat. (4 February 1847)

From the Religious Telescope. John GIBBONS, of South Branch Circuit, Virginia Conference, (son of Mr. Abel Gibbons of Augusta County) ... died on Sabbath last, (Oct. 4th) a few

minutes past ten o'clock, at the residence of brother Stickley, in the 25th year of his age ... in the third year of his itineracy ... at Virginia Annual Conference held two and a half years ago, at Churchville, Augusta co., Va., he was received cheerfully into membership with the Conference, and was appointed to Staunton Circuit in connection with brother Glossbrenner ... he was removed the succeeding year to Frederick Circuit, Md. Dist., associated with brother Reubush ... his P. E. (brother Coursey), ... (spoke) well of him at the last Annual Conference ... body now lies at the East corner of the Stone Chapel ... 14 miles West of Romney, on the North-Western pike. (12 November 1846)

Died, at the exhibition of Raymond & Co's Menagerie of Animals in this place on Saturday night ... a fight ... commenced ... John A. GLOVER, a Student of the University of Virginia ... appears to have been an unoffending bystander ... received a blow on the head with a stick or bludgeon, which occasioned his death in a few hours ... blows given by George Nutter ... and others connected with the Menagerie ... Glover, from Alabama. (23 April 1846)

Died, in this place, on Tuesday the 26th ult., Mr. Thomas GORDON, aged about 58 years. (3 November 1847)

Died, ... in this community ... two sisters on the same day, in the same house, and of the same disease — pleurisy. — Miss Felitia GREINER ... Tuesday the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, in the 66th year of her age ... her elder sister — Mrs. Points. (29 April 1847)

Died, on the 6th inst., Deborah Ann (GROVE), daughter of Mr. John Grove, of Churchville, in the 9th year of her age. (24 September 1846)

Died, in Saline county, Missouri, on the 5th inst., of congestive fever, Rachel S. HAMILTON, daughter of the late Col. Wm. Lewis, of Bath, and wife of Alexander C. HAMILTON, (grandson of Sam'l Clarke, Esq. of Staunton,) who under the decree of an all wise providence closed his career on the 7th and followed his partner to the grave. (30 July 1846)

Died, in this place on Sunday evening last, Nannie C. (HAMILTON), daughter of Alexander C. and Rachel S. Hamilton, whose deaths were noticed last week. Thus has a husband and wife in the 25th and 21st years of their ages been cut off in the bloom of youth. (6 August 1846)

A son (..... HANGER) of Mr. Peter Hanger, of Middle river, aged about six years, came to his death by drowning, a few

days ago... was at play on the bank of the Mill race... and fell into the water. (4 June 1846)

Died, on Saturday last, very suddenly, Mr. William A. HANGER, of this county... has left a wife and several children. (8 October 1846)

Died, on the 8th instant, William Robinson (HANGER), second son of Robinson Hanger, esq., of New Hope, aged about 9 years. (18 August 1847)

Died, on Friday evening last, at the Western Asylum, Mrs. Elizabeth HANNAH, wife of Rev. Robert Hannah, of Wheeling, in the 51st year of her age... was by strangers attended to the tomb — of her relations, her husband alone being present... on Sunday... in the burying ground of the Methodist Episcopal Church of which she had long been a member. Democrat. (5 November 1846)

Died, on Wednesday evening the 23d ult., Nannie (HARMAN), infant daughter of Michael G. and Caroline V. Harman, of this place. (1 July 1847)

Died, on the 11th inst., in this place, Mrs. Elizabeth HARAUFF, aged 82 years, 5 months and 19 days... was one of our oldest citizens, having resided in this town more than fifty years... member of the Presbyterian Church. (18 February 1847)

Died, at the residence of John Churchman, esq., in this county, on the 21st instant, Mrs. Charlotte HARROW, widow of the late John Harrow, aged about sixty years. (30 April 1846)

Died, on Monday evening the 18th, Mr. Abraham HAWK, an aged and worthy citizen of this county. (28 May 1846)

Died, at the "Valley Hotel," on Saturday the 18th inst., Mr. John HEALY, late of Winchester, in the 28th year of his age... came to Staunton some two months since for the purpose of establishing in connection with his friend Mr. Ebdon, a public fruit and vegetable garden... Typhoid fever... a generous and noble hearted Irishman. (22 September 1847)

Died, on the 11th instant, at the residence of the late Maj. Moses McCue, Mrs. Mary (HENDREN), relict of Mr. Robert Hendren of the county of Nelson, in the 92d year of her age. (18 August 1847)... her funeral sermon was preached at the old family residence in the county of Nelson... by the Rev. Mr. Blair. (25 August 1847)

Died, on the 22nd day of July, 1846, on Long Glade, in Augusta county, Mrs. Elizabeth R. HERRING, wife of Mr.

Bethuel Herring and daughter of the late Capt. David Bell... (left) six children... member of the Presbyterian Church... a constitution naturally delicate... she fell a victim... at the age of 47, to the measles. (23 July 1846)

Died, on the 1st inst., at Parnassus, Augusta county, Mrs. HOGSHEAD, wife of David B. Hogshead, and daughter of Dr. McChesney. (8 April 1847)

Died, in this place on Thursday last, Amanda (HUFF), infant daughter of Mr. Francis Huff, aged about 12 months. (6 August 1846)

Died, on Sunday the 25th ult. at the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lawrence, near Fishersville, in this county... Mrs. Margaret HUTCHINSON, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in the 74th year of her age... left two daughters, several grand children, and other relatives, in Pennsylvania. (5 February 1846)

Camp Buena Vista, Sept. 19, 1847... Corporal Benjamin F. IMBODEN is no more! He breathed his last today... typhus fever... remains will be interred tomorrow with military honors. (27 October 1847) Tributes of Respect. (3 and 10 November 1847)

Died, on the 30th of October, 1846, at the residence of her son, Mr. Benami Irvine of Mt. Solon, Mrs. Jane IRVINE, in the 80th year of her age. (5 November 1846)... at about 19 years of age she... became connected with the Church of Mossy Creek... about 30 years ago she was left a widow, and having an only son, that son "took her to himself." (12 November 1846)

Died, at her residence in Springhill, Augusta Co., Va., on Sunday morning the 12th inst... Mrs. Mary JACKSON, wife of Willis Jackson, aged 46 years... member of the Methodist Church... has left a large and helpless family. (22 December 1847)

Died, of consumption, on Wednesday last, at the residence of his mother in Waynesborough, Mr. Fayette B. JONES. (20 October 1847)

Died, on Sunday evening the 6th inst., of Putrid Sore Throat, Miss Leana F. JORDAN, daughter of Mr. Albert Jordan, of this town. (10 June 1847)

Death by lightning occurred on Middle river, in this county, in the neighborhood of Capt. Guy's on Wednesday evening the 17th instant. Mrs. Ann KARIKOFFE, wife of Mr. Jacob Karikoffe, just after the shower which fell on that evening, went to a wagon in front of the house to get some wood, and as she

was standing upon the wheel the lightning struck her... was about thirty years of age... left four small children, one of whom is but a few months old. (25 June 1846)

Died, on Sunday morning the 31st ult., Mrs. Magdalen KENNEDY, wife of Mr. John Kennedy on the South River, in this county, in the 65th year of her age. (10 November 1847)

Died, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Jane KERR, consort of David Kerr, esq., of this county. (20 October 1847)

Died, on the 9th inst., near Middlebrook, Mrs. Lucretia KERR, wife of Mr. Wm. Kerr, and only daughter of Dr. Geo. Clarke, dec'd., of Harrisonburg, aged about 30 years. (22 December 1847)

Died, on Saturday night, the 16th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mary Ann KERR, wife of Mr. Wm. G. Kerr, of this place... a most worthy and excellent woman... (who) has left... two small children. (28 May 1846)

Died, on Saturday evening last, James Bell (KINNEY), infant son of Mr. Chesley Kinney, jr. (9 July 1846)

Died, on the 11th ult., near Waynesborough, Mr. John B. KOINER, in the 66th year of his age... an old and highly respectable citizen... a very zealous and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (4 June 1846)

Died, on Monday evening the 9th inst., at her residence on the South River, Mrs. Mary KOINER, wife of Mr. Joseph Koiner. (19 November 1846)

Died, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Susan KOINER, wife of Geo. M. Koiner, dec'd., aged about 73 years. (29 December 1847)

Died, in this place, on Thursday last, Mrs. Amanda Craig KURTZ, wife of Mr. Adam Kurtz, aged about 32 years. (22 December 1847)

Died, in this place, on Saturday evening last, Miss Julia KURTZ, daughter of Jacob Kurtz, dec'd. (24 December 1846)

At a meeting of the Sons of Temperance of the Light Infantry Company of the Virginia Regiment, held at Saltillo, Mexico, on Monday the 16th day of August, 1847... Bro. Harman... announced... the death of Bro. Henry LAMBERT... who... had breathed his last a few hours since. (29 September 1847) ... Capt. W. B. Archer's Company... (22 September 1847)

Died, on Tuesday morning last, in this place, Mr. Benjamin F. LAREW — leaving a young wife. (19 March 1846)

Died, in Middlebrook, in this county, on the 25th of September, Mrs. Sarah A. B. LEIGHTNER, wife of Alexander Leightner, and daughter of John Gardner, in the 30th year of her age... a member of the Presbyterian Church for 15 years. (20 October 1847)

Departed this life on the 26th of August, 1846, in Augusta county, Va., Mrs. Hester LITTEN, consort of Abraham Litten, aged 64 years, 9 months, and 16 days. (8 October 1846)

Mr. Jacob LONG, one of the Augusta Volunteers... died, of diarrhoea, at Monterey, on the 29th of March, after an illness of 18 days... was buried in a land of strangers. (13 May 1847) ... at Monterey, Mexico... was a native of Augusta County, Va. ... spoke of... his father and sister. (3 June 1847)

Died, at his residence in this county, on the 25th of October, Mr. James MACOMB, in the 83rd year of his age... was a native of Ireland... had been a resident of Augusta for about sixty years... has left amongst us a large circle of connexions and worthy descendants. (19 November 1846)

Died, in this place, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Mary MAIDEN, a poor wanderer... funeral sermon was preached on the 18th, by the Rev. Mr. Bowen, and her mortal remains were attended to their resting place in the old Church yard... reported herself as being from Lunenburg county in this State, that she was a widow in destitute circumstances, had a daughter in Kentucky named Nancy, left a daughter in Lunenburg named Susan, who married a Mr. Calahan, and had with her when she died, a daughter about 15 years old, named Mary Ann, who is commended to the sympathy and kind protection of the Orphan's friends. (25 August 1847)

Died, at his residence in the upper end of Augusta on the 4th of this month, Robert McCORMICK, Esq., in the 66th year of his age... a gentleman of great worth and respectability... devoted husband and father. Valley Star. (23 July 1846)

Died, at his residence in this County, on the morning of the 28th ult., Major Moses McCUE, in the 79th year of his age... was born in the adjoining County of Nelson, of parents who had removed from Pennsylvania and settled in that county a short time previously to his birth. Excepting a sister, a few years his senior, he was the last of the family of which he was a cotemporary... (leaves an) aged and bereaved partner with whom he had enjoyed a married life of nearly 50 years, with one son and several grandchildren. (6 May 1847)

Died, on the evening of the 24th ult., at the house of Maj. Wayland, near Hebron Church, Isaiah McFALL, son of Thomas McFall of this county, in the 22d year of his age. (1 September 1847)

Died, at his residence, near Courtland, Ala., on Sunday morning, 24th of May . . . Col. William McMAHON, in the 66th year of his age . . . was born in Augusta County, Virginia, on the 12th of August, 1780, and removed thence to the adjoining county of Rockingham, in 1809, and from thence to Alabama in 1838 . . . entered the service of his country . . . (in) the late war with Great Britain, as a private in a troop of cavalry . . . from Rockingham county . . . elected to captaincy . . . a Representative of the county of Rockingham, for eight or ten years, in the House of Delegates, as well as Representative of the counties of Rockingham and Pendleton for several Sessions in the Senate of the same State . . . husband, father, master, friend and citizen. (2 July 1846)

Died, on Thursday evening last, at the residence of his father, near Greenville, after a lingering illness of consumption, Mr. Robert F. MERRITT, son of John Merritt, Esq., in the 26th year of his age. (17 September 1846)

Died, at the Western Asylum, Staunton, on Tuesday, September 1, 1846, Thomas W. MICOU, of Roanoke County, Va. . . . was attended in his last moments by his devoted wife, father-in-law and other friends. (3 September 1846)

Departed this life . . . on South River, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Polly MILLER, consort of Mr. Daniel Miller, in the 43d year of her age . . . (leaves) husband and 9 children . . . member of the Baptist Church. (29 December 1847)

Died, of consumption, near Churchville, on the 18th of January last, Mrs. Susan Catharine (MILLER), consort of William Miller, in the 29th year of her age. (11 February 1847) . . . was the mother of two small children. (18 February 1847)

Died, at the residence of Mr. John F. Straw, in this county, on the 2d inst., Mr. Roland MILLER, of Jackson, Madison co., Tennessee . . . was a traveller on this way to Augusta co., Va. where he stated, he had two brothers whose names were Richard and John . . . appeared to be about 25 years of age. Wytheville Republican. (20 May 1847)

Died, suddenly, on Saturday the 18th instant, at the residence of William Moffett, Esq., in the county of Rockbridge, Mr.

Thomas S. MOFFETT . . . formerly a resident of this county. (30 July 1846)

Died, on Sunday night the 23d inst., . . . Lewis MOWREY, Esq., a worthy and respectable citizen of this county. 27 May 1847)

Died, in Lexington, on Tuesday morning the 28th inst., at the residence of Mr. Jacob Fuller, Martha Virginia (PARENT), infant daughter of Mr. Eli Parent, of this place. (6 August 1846)

Died, last week, at his residence on the South River, in this county, Mr. James PATTERSON, aged nearly 80 years. (15 January 1846)

Died, in this place, on Friday morning the 18th inst., Mrs. Melissa E. PEER, consort of Mr. John Peer, after a protracted illness, in the 25th year of her age . . . was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (24 September 1846)

From the Watchman and Observer. Died, on the 27th of May, Miss Mary A. PERKINS, daughter of Mrs. R. B. Perkins of Augusta, aged 18 years . . . had been educated at the Charlottesville Female Academy . . . member of the Presbyterian church, (2 July 1846)

Died, of Apoplexy, at his residence near Staunton, on Saturday night last, John Howe PEYTON, Esq., aged about 69 years . . . was a native of Stafford County, in this State . . . received his collegiate education at Nassau Hall, New Jersey . . . studied law in the office of General Minor of Fredericksburg . . . 1809, he removed to Staunton, with the expectation of filling a vacancy at the bar, which had been caused by the elevation of the late John Coalter to a Judgeship . . . acquired a reputation as counsellor and advocate equalled by few Lawyers in our State . . . provided an ample competency for his children . . . was on several occasions elected to the Senate of the State . . . an attack of paralysis caused him to resign . . . had filled the office of prosecuting attorney of this county for 15 to 20 years . . . in the Summer of '45 he became paralyzed on one entire side of his body . . . determined to unite himself to the Episcopal Church — the Church of his Fathers . . . gratification denied him; for on the evening before . . . apoplexy . . . terminated his mortal career. (8 April 1847)

Died, at Fredericksburg, on the ult., Mr. John W. PITMAN, of this place . . . was on a visit to his wife's friends . . .

leaves a young . . . wife, and three young children. Democrat. (2 July 1846)

Died, on the 21st instant, Mrs. Rebecca POAGE, widow of the late John Poage, Esq., (former Surveyor of this county) in the 80th year of her age. (27 August 1846)

Died, on Tuesday evening last, Fletcher T. (POINTS), infant son of Mr. David Points of this place, aged fourteen months. (9 July 1846)

Mrs. Sarah POINTS, consort of the late Jos. Points, sen., closed her mortal career about four hours after her sister (Miss Felitia Greiner), in her 68th year . . . member of the Lutheran Church. (29 April 1847)

Died, at his residence near Waynesboro, on Monday last, Mr. Robert PORTERFIELD, Jr., in the 29th year of his age. (1 September 1847) . . . at "Soldier's Retreat," the residence of the late Gen. Robert Porterfield, on the South River, in this county . . . Educated a gentleman . . . (leaves a) widow. (September 1847)

Died, near Hebron Church, on the 23d of July last, Joseph Baxter POTTER, infant son of Isaac and Lavina Potter. (1 September 1847)

Died, of Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat, on the 17th of January last, near Hebron Church, Sarah Ann Judson POTTER, daughter of Isaac Potter, aged five years, seven months and eight days. (11 February 1847)

Died, at her residence in this county, on the 3d inst., Nancy Mildred (POWERS), wife of Mr. William C. Powers, and eldest daughter of Mr. George W. Lowrie, aged 21 years 11 months and some days . . . left a husband, two children. (19 November 1846)

Died, on the 3rd instant on South River, William James (POWERS), son of Wm. C. Powers, aged 5 years. (11 March 1847)

Died, in this place, on Friday night last, Wesley Cronin (RHODES), infant son of Jacob N. Rhodes, aged 5 months. (4 March 1847)

Died, on Thursday last, Elizabeth S. (ROBERTSON), youngest daughter of Col. Geo. C. Robertson, aged about 11 years. Thus, in a few days, have two tender and beloved children been torn away from their fond parents by the tyrant Death. (7 January 1847) (31 December 1846 paper is missing. ACK)

Died, near Staunton, on the 31st ult., Mr. John RUNNELS, aged 73 years. (21 January 1847)

Died, last week, at the residence of his father, in this county, Mr. Paul SEIG, Jr., aged about 21 years. (20 August 1846)

Died, on Thursday night last, after an illness of about four weeks, of fever, Mr. Paul SEIG, of this county, in the 63d year of his age — leaving a wife and a large family of children. (24 September 1846)

Died, in this place, on Wednesday last, Martha Ann (SHAFER), infant daughter of Mr. Levi Shaffer, aged 2 years and 4 days. (25 March 1847)

Among the heroes who fell in the battle of Resaca de la Palma . . . was Mr. James B. SHELTON, of Louisiana, formerly a student under Mr. Pike Powers, of this place. Augusta Democrat. (23 July 1846)

Died, at his residence in this County, on the 31st ult., Mr. Adam SHIPE, in the 85th year of his age — one of our oldest and most respected citizens. (8 January 1846)

We understand that a letter was received in this place on Friday last from one of the Augusta volunteers (in Mexico), in which it stated that two more of their number have since died — Jas. B. Brown and Miles SIMS. (29 July 1847)

Died, on the 7th inst., Emma B. (SLONECKER), infant daughter of Mr. Benjamin Slonecker of Staunton. (10 September 1846)

Died, on Sunday night last, Elizabeth (SMITH), daughter of Capt. John F. Smith, of this place, aged about three years. (27 August 1846)

Died, near Mount Sidney, in Augusta county, on the 16th of April, aged 80 years, Mrs. Margaret SMITH, widow of Henry Smith, deceased, formerly of Augusta county, and mother of Mr. Samuel R. Smith of Lexington . . . for nearly sixty years a . . . member of the Presbyterian Church. (14 May 1846)

Died suddenly of paralysis, on the 23d ult., at his residence near Harrisonburg, David STEELE, esq. in the 56th year of his age . . . was a native of Augusta and a practising lawyer in Rockingham for about 35 years . . . left a wife and eleven children. (1 October 1846)

Died, at Boliver, Tennessee, on the 2nd February, 1847 . . . Mrs. Margaret STEPHENS, wife of the Rev. Daniel Stephens, D. D., Rector of St. James' Church, Boliver, and formerly Rector of Trinity Church, Staunton, in the 61st year of her age. Banner of the Cross. (11 March 1847)

Died, in this place on Friday night last, at the residence of his father-in-law, Judge B. G. Baldwin, Dr. Chapman J. STUART, of Jefferson county, Va. His remains were taken to Charlestown, to be interred in the family burial ground. (8 January 1846)

Died, at Walnut Ridge, Washington county, Indiana . . . of Erysipelas, in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. Isabella STUART, relict of the late John Stuart, formerly of this county . . . for the last twelve years . . . a . . . member of the Presbyterian Church. (13 August 1846)

Died, on Saturday the 14th inst., . . . at her residence at the Augusta Springs, in this county, Mrs. Mary Ann SWINK, in 34th year of her age, leaving a husband and five small children. (25 August 1847)

Died, on the 22nd Dec. 1845, near Greenville, Augusta county, Va., Mrs. Susan Preston TARBET, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Tarbet, aged 54 years and 9 months . . . delicate health for some years . . . during last summer and fall she declined rapidly in a Pulmonary Consumption . . . member of the Presbyterian Church of Bethel. Democrat. (8 January 1846)

Died, on the 16th instant, at her residence near Greenville, Augusta county, Va., Mrs. Margaret E. TATE, wife of Col. Wm. P. Tate, aged 26 years . . . was the daughter of Mr. Joseph D. Kayser of Alleghany county in this State . . . was married to Col. Tate a little more than four years ago, and has left two interesting children, one of them an infant a few months old . . . became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Locust Bottom some time before her marriage; and on her removal to this county united herself with the Church of Bethel. (24 September 1846)

Died, on Tuesday last, David Mosby (TAYLOR), infant son of Alexander H. and Sarah Taylor, aged 9 months and 15 days. (27 August 1846)

We regret to state that the Augusta Company has lost another of its members by death. — Lewis K. TERRILL . . . at Saltillo (Mexico), on the morning of the 20th ult. . . carried off by an attack of diarrhoea. (29 September 1847)

Died, at the residence of Robert McClung, esq., in Bath County, on the 22d of January, 1847, Capt. Robert THOMPSON, in the 93rd year of his age. (4 February 1847) . . . volunteered under . . . Col. Charles Lewis, in 1774, and was at the hard fought battle on the 10th of October of that year, known as the battle of the Point . . . returned to his home, then Augusta county, and was elected a Captain of a volunteer company, destined to guard

the border settlement from the invasion of the savages . . . was distinguished as a spy . . . fought at the battle of James Town. (11 February 1847)

Died, in Middlebrook, on Tuesday night the 8th inst., of Scarlet Fever Maligna, or Putrid Sore Throat, Geo. C. Robertson (TURK), son of Rudolph and Ann Eliza Turk. aged two years, 10 months and 11 days. (17 December 1846) . . . an only son. (24 December 1846)

Near Buffalo Gap, in this county, on Monday morning last. Two brothers, Messrs. Eli and David Swartz, in company with Mr. Abraham VANCE, left home for the purpose of shooting a Deer . . . when by some accident the gun of Mr. David Swartz discharged itself lodging . . . a rifle ball, in the left side and near the heart of Mr. Vance. He died almost immediately . . . was near 26 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. — Aug. Dem. (3 November 1847)

Died, on Christian's creek, Augusta county, October 13, 1846, Mrs. Jane VAN LEAR, sr., in the 92d year of her age . . . was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Tinkling Spring . . . surviving children and grandchildren. (12 November 1846)

Died, on the morning of the 27th ult., Mrs. Letitia J. (VAN LEAR), wife of Mr. William Van Lear, and daughter of Mr. Samuel Black, of this county . . . had not reached her twentieth year . . . was suddenly attacked with inflammation of the lungs. (6 May 1847)

Died on Saturday the 26th ult., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Peter Hanger, Mrs. Margaret W. WALKER, consort of Maj. James Walker of this county, aged about 38 years. (8 July 1847) . . . united in membership with the Methodist Church . . . no natural children survive her, but a bereaved husband finds tie sundered . . . died in the 41st year of her age. (15 July 1847)

Died, at the residence of George Imboden, on Friday the 27th of August last, Mrs. Polly WALKER, consort of Rob't Walker . . . has left a husband and a large family of children. (15 September 1847)

A valuable negro boy, named William WATSON, the property of Mrs. Sheffy of this place, was drowned in the milldam, near Greenville, on Sunday last. (22 July 1847)

Died, on Sunday the 18th inst., at his residence, near New Hope, in this county, Mr. James R. WHITE, a most worthy and respectable citizen. (29 July 1847)

Died, on Sunday the 27th of December, William G. (WILLSON), infant son of Wm. H. and C. Willson, aged nine months. (7 January 1847)

Died, on the 25th ult., near St. Michael's Church, Rockingham county, Va., in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. Rebecca A. (WISE), wife of Mr. Adam Wise, Jr., and daughter of the late Samuel Curry, of Augusta county. Rockingham Register. (26 March 1846)

Died... in the vicinity of Mount Solon, on the 2nd instant, Miss Polly WOODDELL, daughter of Mr. John Wooddell, sr., ... member of the Presbyterian Church. (12 November 1846)

Died, in April last, at the residence of her husband, in Montgomery county, Indiana, of a disease of the heart, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann WRIGHT, wife of Mr. George Wright, formerly of this county. (11 June 1846)

Died, on Sunday last (1st inst.) at the residence of his father near Staunton, Francis (WRIGHT), youngest son of Robert Wright aged about 18 years. (5 August 1847)

Died, at the residence of her uncle, Wm. Withrow, jr., in Waynesborough, Dec. 15th, Miss Hannah Elizabeth WRIGHT, daughter of the late Howard Wright of Madison Court House, Va., aged 21 years and 18 days... was left an orphan. (24 December 1846)

Died on Thursday last, Mr. Jacob YOUNG, a respectable citizen of this county, aged about 40 years. (20 August 1846)

Twenty-Third of a Series

OLD HOMES OF AUGUSTA COUNTY

"STONECREST"

The Home of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Dunlap
Located some 3 miles west of Middlebrook just off Rt. 602
Near Summerdean

By Gladys B. Clem

Among the steep hills of western Augusta are found some of the County's loveliest old homes. Preservation and restoration of these landmarks, lived in by succeeding generations, each generation leaving its imprint on the original structure.

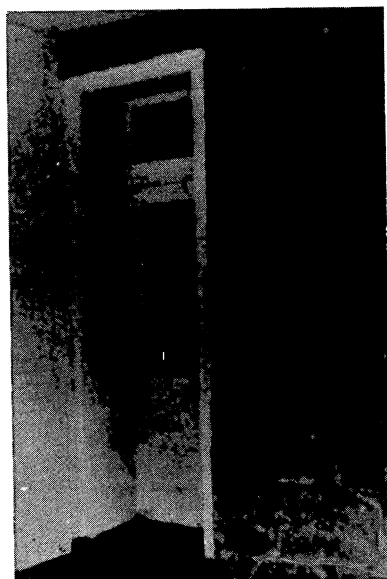
"Stonecrest" is an excellent example of this family regard and is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Dunlap, located just off a side road near Summerdean.

Originally the property was a part of the McCutchen family's estate, who evidently built the first two storied stone dwelling about 1825. The farm was later purchased from the McCutchen heirs by Jacob Clemmer in 1874, which still remains in the family.



Front View of "Stonecrest"

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WILLIAM H. BUSHMAN

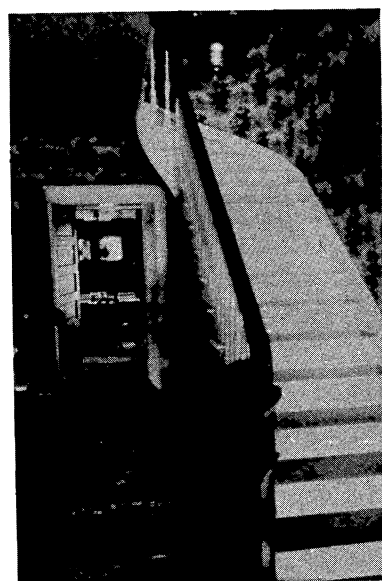


Doorway showing thickness of stone wall.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WILLIAM H. BUSHMAN

Stair has original spindles and newel post.

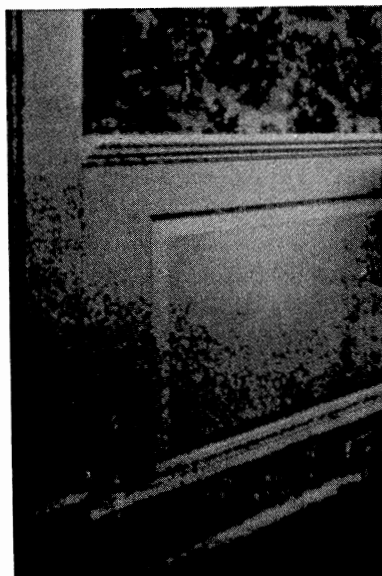
PHOTOGRAPHS BY WILLIAM H. BUSHMAN



At Jacob Clemmer's death one of his sons, Charles Edgar Clemmer bought out the other heirs and made it his home. In 1914 Mr. Clemmer made sweeping changes in the plain stone dwelling that resulted in the lovely home it is today. Broad porches welcome the visitor (there are four,) each with a magnificent view of the surrounding hills and mountains. Brick and stone additions converted it into a large country home of ten spacious rooms and two baths. The entrance hall is wide and roomy with a broad stair and graceful circular turn at the landing. The same circular line is carried out in the space beneath the stair which makes a perfect niche for the large family spinning wheel. It still holds a skein of flax grown on the farm many years ago. The newel post and hand carved balustrade are characteristics of an earlier day. The panelled chair rail in the sitting room was an important item, needful in the days when a man invariably had the habit of tilting his chair when sitting against the wall, where the chair left its mark and gouged the wall. As a result chair rails came into prominent use. Extremely deep door sills and deep embrasured windows indicate the thickness of the stone walls. A large dining room, with panelled cupboards and grained woodwork (fashionable in that period), lead into a large and sunny kitchen. One of the three stairways in the house leads from this area.

When distances were long and motor travel in its infancy, the Clemmer family drove to Middlebrook for their household supplies. For lesser needs their wants could be supplied from the small cross roads store at Summerdean village. At the same time mail could be collected, as the store and post office were housed in the same building, which is still standing. "Old timers" recall that at one time a tannery was located near the forks of the road where the hides were cured and made into leather. As a corollary, a shoe shop was nearby. A blacksmith shop, a real necessity of horse and buggy days, was an important "stop" in the village. Of equal importance was the mill (at one time there were two) where each family brought their grain — often across the back of the family horse — to be ground into flour and cornmeal. Being done on stone burrs the flour was dark, wholesome and nutritious.

Another neighborhood enterprise of the past was the distillery where a man could take his apples and his extra corn, not needed for the stock, and have it converted into the winter's supply of "apple jack" and whiskey.



Detail of chair railing.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WILLIAM H. BUSHMAN

Family spinning wheel fits into embrasure beneath stairway. Flax on wheel was grown on farm.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WILLIAM H. BUSHMAN



Even the housewife's indispensable equipment was provided in the small village. In the wood working shop, where spindles, table legs and sundry were turned, there was also a broom-maker who supplied the ladies with this pre-electric cleaning instrument.

Before the days of school consolidation, a one room school provided the children of the area their means of education. Mr. Clemmer's two little daughters, Ruth and Reba Clemmer attended there for a while before going to other schools. The long walk was not too irksome when the weather was fine, but when drifting snow filled the valley and the country road could only be followed by the half buried fence posts — learning took on a new dimension.

Following Mr. Clemmer's death in 1951 his two daughters, now Mrs. Charles Ritchie, (Ruth) and Mrs. Russell Dunlap, (Reba) inherited the estate. Later Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap purchased Mrs. Ritchie's interest, where they presently reside. The 273 acres of the farm are mostly in hay that is used to feed the cattle that graze on "Stonecrest's" broad hills and deep valleys.



Old stone building once used as slave quarters.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WILLIAM H. BUSHMAN

NEW MEMBERS

since 14 April 1979

Mrs. Turner Ashby, Churchville, Virginia

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey M. Bell, Jr., Clifton Park, New York

Mrs. Robert O. Cash, (to Life Membership), Fort Lauderdale,
Florida

Mrs. Eylese V. Dorsam, Richmond, Virginia

Mr. and Mrs. Russell L. Dunlap

Mr. W. Clay Hamilton, Jr., Takoma Park, Maryland

Mrs. James B. Jeffrey, Saint Louis, Missouri

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Kaufman

Miss Ann McCleary, Harrisonburg, Virginia

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. McKinnis, Waynesboro, Virginia

Mr. David Nott, Staunton, Virginia

The Reverend and Mrs. Philip A. Roberts, Staunton, Virginia

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sibert, Staunton, Virginia

Mr. Charles E. Zink, Lexington, Virginia

IN MEMORIAM

Cecil C. Bowman

Thomas F. Lyons